community council opposes campus credit

By MICHAEL MARCH

Alan Levy's proposal for waiving course credit for editors of the **Campus** was the only order of business discussed at the March 15 meeting of the Community Council.Under the plan, the editor-in-chief, features and news editors would have the option of taking three courses per semester during their term in office. This program does not grant credit, but waives up to two credits toward graduation requirements of the editors.

Dean of the College Dennis O'Brien told the Council that the plan would have to be submitted to the Educational Council or directly to the faculty.Levy said that "if it's going to get shot down," he would prefer the plan be sent first to the Educational Council. O'Brien suggested the proposal also be sent to the Student Forum in order to gauge student support, creating a "double-edged referral." The vote for referral of the proposal to the Educational Council and the Student Forum passed unanimously.

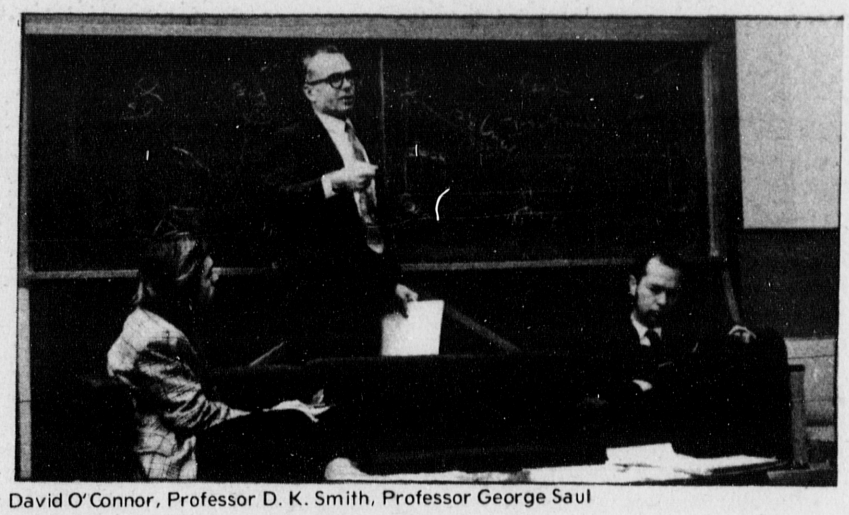
Discussion was then held on whether or not the Community Council should send an endorsement along with Levy's proposal. O'Brien said that credit is normally granted only when there is faculty supervision. The difference between giving and waiving credit is a "thin line that might not exist," he said. Nat Forbes, '74, **Campus** News Editor, calling the newspaper a "special organism," said its quality might improve when guided by editors with extra time to devote toward journalistic work.

Assistant Dean of Students Arnold McKinney said he "can't buy the time argument." There always has been and always will be a **Campus**, he said. McKinney sees justification in the proposal on the grounds that editorial work done on the **Campus** is of an "academic" nature.

Dean O'Brien cited a "substantive, internal reason" for rejecting the plan. If it were adopted, it will "exaggerate" the fact that very few people have the responsibility of putting out the newspaper. What's needed is "not more free time for the editors," but an arrangement for securing more students, especially Freshmen, at the "bottom levels." "I'd rather have more people coming up through the system," O'Brien said.

The proposal failed to gain the Council's support, with two members for, five against, and four abstentions.

photo by dave cote



David O'Connor, Professor D. K. Smith, Professor George Saul

power plant alternatives aired

By GINNI LEIGH

Professor David K.Smith (Economics) and Professor George B. Saul (Biology) presented their views on the proposed Abbey Pond Pump Storage plant at a special Student Forum meeting on March 14 in Munroe Lounge. Professor Smith talked about the future meeds for electricity, while Saul, on the other hand, emphasized the environmental impact of constructing the pump storage plant.

The meeting was held to inform members of the Student Forum about the issues. The Forum has before it a resolution drawn up by its chairperson, Andrew Reding, who is the former head of Middlebury EQ, which was active several years ago in opposing the construction of a pump storage facility at Abbey Pond. Reding's resolution would place the Forum on record as opposed to the renewed proposals for the facility.

Smith said that being a native Vermonter gave him a "natural status for environmental concern." However, he stated his position as a "limited endorsement." He said, "My point of view is a rather mixed one." Although in a particular set of circumstances, he "could be for a pump storage plant in Middlebury," he would like to retain his "options" to weigh the costs and benefits.He said that he would prefer the pump storage facility

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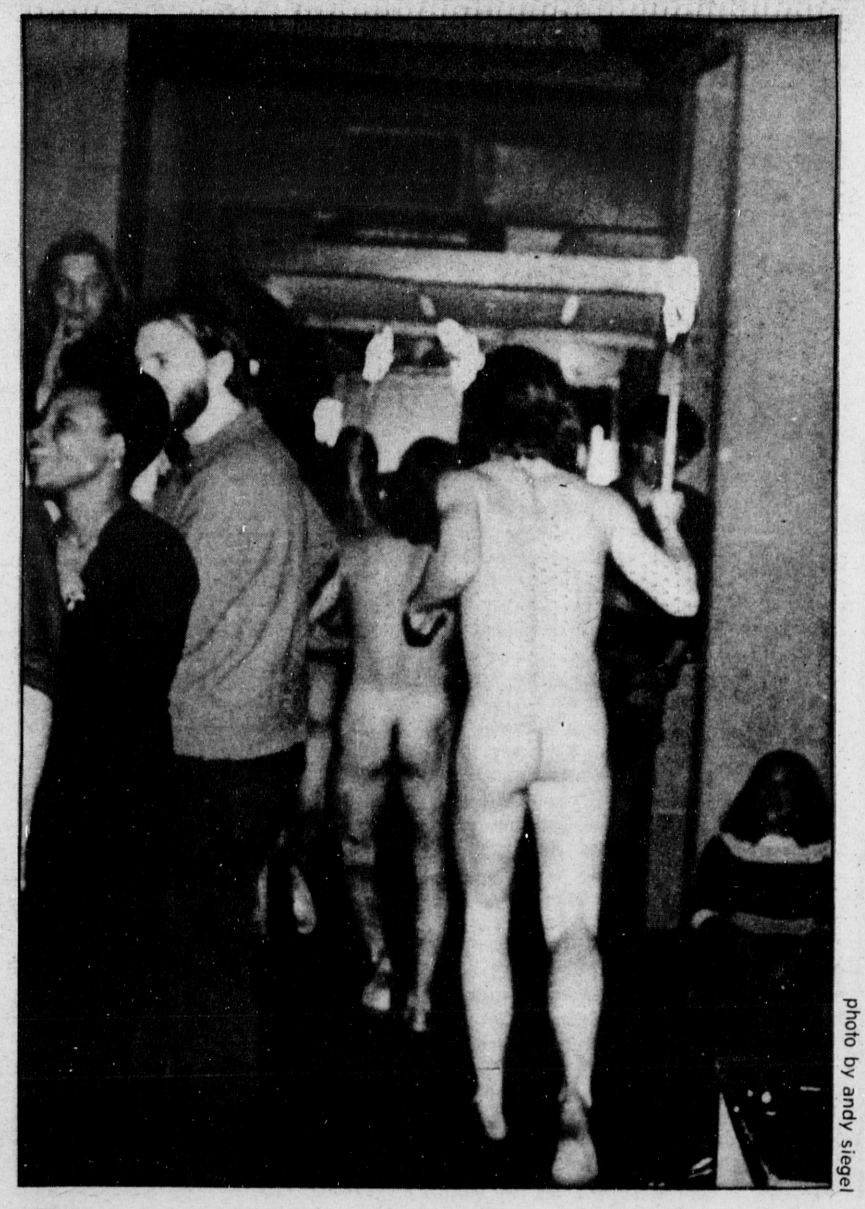

photo by andy siegel

Streakers blaze through Blackout Dance

many faculty on leave next year

Fifteen Middlebury College faculty members have received leaves of absence for research and study in the 1974-1975 academic year, Dr. James I. Armstrong, College president, has announced.

Under the leave program of the College, faculty members are invited annually to submit applications for study leaves "to enhance the scholarly and teaching capacity of the individual faculty member and to promote the general interest of the College."

Recipients of leaves normally spend one term, one term plus the shorter winter term, or the full academic year pursuing their individual studies.

Granted a leave for the fall term is Dr. Jeffrey G.Kurtzman, assistant professor of music, who will study the dynamics of the process of stylistic change in music.

On leave for fall and winter terms will be:

Dr. Simon Barenbaum, the George Adams Ellis Professor of French, who will work in France with various French theatre groups;

Ronald R.Bielli, associate professor of mathematics, who will collaborate with professors at the University of Vermont and at Stevens Institute on his interests in the computer field;

Dr. John V. Craven, professor of economics, who will study problems of income distribution and redistribution here and in England;

Dr.Robert W.Hill, associate professor of English, who will begin research for a book on the poet William Butler Yeats.

On leave for the winter and spring terms will be:

Dr. George R. Motolanez, assistant professor of Russian, who will travel to Germany to complete his translation of Hegel in Russia, and to Finland for research on the 19th century Russian literary critic Nikolai Druzinin;

Dr.Michael Olinick, assistant professor of mathematics, who will pursue research in topology;

Dr.David Price, assistant professor of English , who will study the subject of dreams and nightmares in modern literature;

Dr.Pardon E.Tillinghast, professor of history, who will do research on the relations between the 15th century German Cardinal, Nicholas of Cusa, and his political opponent Gregor Heimburg, the German jurist;

Dr. Klaus H. Wolff, professor of economics, who will study the process of technical change and economic innovation in England and Scotland;

Dr. Howard E. Woodin, professor of biology, who will study a program of winter ecology at another university, and concentrate on new methods of understanding the biotic portion of the ecosystem.

Granted leaves for the full academic year are:

Dr.John J.Conron, assistant professor of American literature, who will study the history of characterization in American literature, and undertake research in American studies;

Dr. Robert W. Gleason, professor of chemistry, who will do research on bridged annulenes at the University of Cologne;

Dr. Steven C. Rockefeller, assistant professor of religion, who will conduct research on the philosopher John Dewey, and study Zen Buddhism in Japan;

Dr. Don W. Terwilliger, assistant professor of physics, who will do low-temperature solid-state physics at another university.

vermont innkeepers worried about future

Vermont innkeepers reacted with dismay to a fiscal 1975, $36,000 budget for magazine and newspaper advertising in the face of their plea for funds to rebuild the travel-vacation business after a disasterous ski season and summer-fall prospects that could splash red ink all over the Green Mountains.

Robert Harnish, president of the Vermont Hotel-Motel-Restaurant Association said that inns, motels, hotels and restaurants would have to run at peak capacity this summer, next winter and summer 1975 to recoup losses, pay mortgages and deliver needed rooms and meals tax revenue to the State.

'The travel-vacation industry is on the ropes,'' Harnish said. ''The small deficit for fiscal 1975 anticipated by the House Appropriations Committee, will be a sea of red ink unless out of state visitors bring their business and tax revenue!'

Harnish said that transient visitors were generating a million dollars a month for the general fund and that gross vacation travel sales volume stood at $300 million in 1974, second only to manufacturing.

''With our inns off 20 to 40 per cent the bottom is going to drop out of state tax revenues in the first quarter of 1974'' Harnish said.

According to the innkeepers, the $36,000 advertising fund approved for fiscal 1975 which begins on July 1, 1974 represents $1 out of each $8,200 in annual recreation gross sales and $1 out of each $300 in tax revenues that tourists produce.

''This kind of investment won't do the job'' Harnish said. ''We are living off the enthusiasm for Vermont that was generated by solid advertising budgets in 1968, 1969, and 1970!'

Harnish said that his group asked the House Appropriations Committee for a $100,000 ad budget for fiscal 1975. Meetings were held with Governor Salmon in late 1973 to outline problems facing the lodging and food service business.

''We rescued funds for New York and Montreal information offices which had been eliminated from the budget,'' Harnish said.

VHMRA will also make an appeal to the Senate Appropriations Committee for specific advertising funds following a meeting with the governor.

''Of all the agencies and departments of state government seeking funds, vacation-travel is the only segment that seks an investment to create new money'' Harnish said. ''We need human services, education and new bridges, but none of these efforts create revenue for Vermont. Lodging and food service put money in Vermont's pocket. It's new money that Vermonters don't have to dig out of their own pockets.'

Harnish said that the Highway Department raid on the General Fund for money which might have gone to sustain vacation-travel was a total breakdown in priorities.

''We don't need more roads,'' Harnish said. ''We need out-of-state guests to use the highways we have. Massachusetts and New York will spend hundreds of thousands of promotional dollars to attract the same guests we seek for Vermont!'

Members of the innkeeping group spend $500,000 for advertising individual properties each year, Harnish said. The VHMRA president said that no effort enjoys more credibility than ads signed by the State of Vermont.

The state must take the lead in order to maintain sales enthusiasm among regional groups, chambers of commerce and individual advertisers.

''The sizzle is missing from our sales effort!' Harnish said, ''You can't sell Vermont with a slide rule!'

Harnish said that a dramatic turnaround in vacation-travel promotion must replace four years of neglect or Vermont banks will be reluctant to extend notes and back lodging facilities.

VHMRA has endorsed the Vermont Industrial Development Authority as essential to upgrading per capita income.

''Our innkeepers would welcome another 2,000 industrial jobs immediately'' Harnish said. ''Light industry is good business for us but it's a long-range program. The most rapid revenue return will come from vacation-travel if the state will back a serious sales effort!'

photo by nicholas andros

First sign of spring: excavating in front of Johnson

b.s.u.'s latin weekend

By MELVIN WHITE

B.S.U. attempted its first Latin weekend, March 15-17, with very successful results.

Latin weekend began with a Latin dinner in Proctor dining hall and the meal consisted of barbecued spareribs, kidney beans in ham sauce, chicken with green beans in tomato sauce, rice, corn bread and for dessert, cocoanut-custard pie.

Friday night in the Johnson building, a Haitian group, ''Shango'', performed a combination of song and dance. The group seemed less than enthusiastic and this is easily understandable. First, they came an hour late and were very tired because of the long trip from New York City. Second, the audience was small and they did not do a very good job of stimulating the group. With these two factors working against the group, it is a wonder they did perform at all.

The weekend did pick up when Ms. Iris Concepcion gave a lecture in Proctor Ms. Concepcion is an assistant professor at Queens College, New York, in the department of urban studies. The main theme of her lecture was ''in order to have a winner you have to have a loser in capitalism'', and she pointed out how traditionally Latin America is the loser. Some examples mentioned in Ms. Concepcion's lecture included birth control, agricultural and physical exploitation in Latin America by Europe and the United States, the invasion of Haiti by the U.S. in 1915, and the revolution in the Dominican Republic, where the U.S. entered in 1965 to ''protect the property and interests of Americans there!'

Saturday night in the John Coltrane Lounge poetry reading was done by Stephanie Bowens '74, Earl Irving '74, Francoise Leger '77, Leonardo Manon '76, Darryl McKinney '77, Martha Ruff '74, and Marcia Smith '77. The poetry read was Latin American poetry in Spanish, French, Creole, and English. Selections of poems were from: Pablo Neruda, Nicolas Guillen and Alfonsia Storni.

After the poetry reading Hilcia Montanez and Bernado Palonbo, two individuals from a group called ''El Grupo'' sang a variety of Latin American folklore songs in Spanish. For those who did not speak Spanish, it was impossible to understand what was being said because all the talking and singing was done in Spanish. This put the English-speaking audience in a bad position. In spite of this situation, the performance by ''El Grupo'' was enjoyable.

Some songs were: Antonia, Despierta Boricua, Galoperas, Cancion con todos, Cancion por el fusil y la flor and a variety of others.

For a first attempt at Latin weekend, B.S.U. and all other individuals involved did a superb job in educating Middlebury students in one of the many aspects of Black culture.

technoethics questions technology

By PASCAL CHENG

On Monday, March 11, Dr. Gerald Wheeler of Temple University spoke on the subject of technoethics. Technoethics involves the study of the relationship between technology and ethics. It attempts to deal with the moral implications of technological development.

Dr. Wheeler said that man has now reached the point where he realizes that he is going to have to come to terms with certain basic questions about his existence posed by technology. He pointed out some of the problems that technological progress has created in our society, and some of the common conceptions held about the nature of science and its role in society.

Illustrating his talk with slides, Dr. Wheeler spoke of, for example, the ''love-hate relationship'' which exists between man and science. Man has a great admiration for the wonders of modern science while on the other hand he also condemns science for its ultimately destructive consequences. The ''hate'' aspect of this relationship is exemplified in a sign warning people that ''It's your world, don't leave it to the experts!'

Dr. Wheeler suggested that one big problem in the future will be the continued existence of a ''de facto secret society'' in science, which will remain the sole possessor of scientific knowledge, while people in general will be ignorant of this knowledge.

Dr. Wheeler also mentioned such aspects of the growth of technology as the informational excess brought on, for example, by the computer and the development of sophisticated means of communication such as the two-way cable television. He also spoke of the increasing influence of the media upon interpersonal relationships: the unknown effects of radiation; and the hierarchy of scientific experimentation subjects which places animals first in line for experimentation, then prisoners, poor people, women and everyone else.

In concluding, Dr. Wheeler suggested that the study of technoethics could be done through the establishment of technoethics institutes, which would bring people from a variety of academic fields to work on ethical questions raised by technological progress. He mentioned ''the use of the university brainbank'' as being a potential basis for the setting up of such institutes, which could operate within the framework of the large university.

Notice of non-publication:
The Campus will not appear on March 28, next Thursday, due to such grave and decisive matters as mid-terms and academic survival.

the middlebury campus

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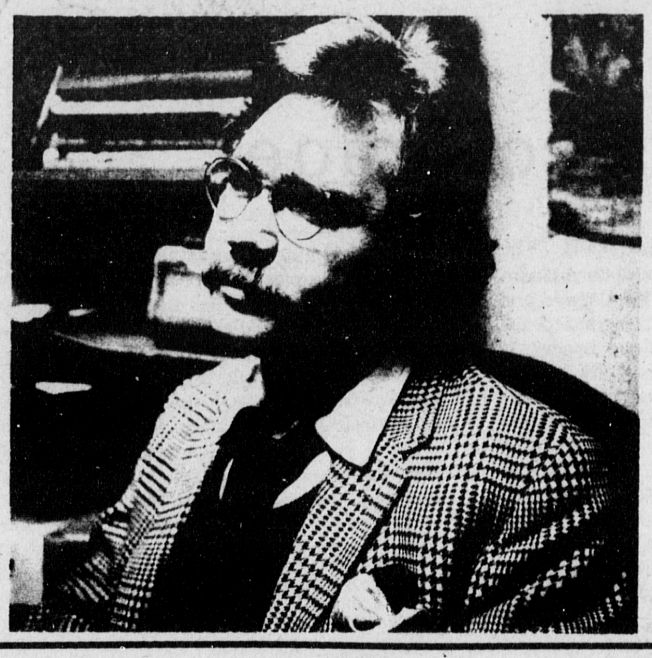

crouse of rolling stone to speak

Timothy Crouse, a Contributing Editor to **Rolling Stone** and author of **The Boys on the Bus**, will appear here next week. The writer-reporter will lead a free-wheeling discussion in Proctor Lounge on Monday March 25, at 4 p. m.

A Harvard graduate, the 34-year old Crouse has been a journalist for the **Gloucester Daily Times**, the **Boston Herald Traveler**, **Boston After Dark**, and **Variety**, as well as **Rolling Stone**. He also served in the Peace Corps, as an English teacher in Oujda, Morocco.

Crouse's first book, **The Boys on the Bus**, grew out of a story he wrote for **Rolling Stone**, on the 1972 campaign press corps. The book, which has sold quite well, was termed "the best thing on the election of last year that I have yet read," by John Kenneth Galbraith. Garry Wills, author of **Nixon Agonistes**, wrote in the **New York Review of Books** that the book "does more to reveal the rivalry, competition, and different styles used in the press than anything I have seen."

Crouse will be fielding questions and discussion on his book, life at **Rolling Stone**, and any other subjects of interest to members of the community. His appearance is sponsored by the **Campus**.

A review of Crouse's book may be found on page 4.

pocket calculators — unfair advantage?

By BARBARA KRITCHEVSKY

Pocket calculators have recently become quite popular for students as an aid on exams and assignments, especi ally in Physics, Chemistry, and Economics. Not all students own them, however, and some people suspect that the use of calculators gives an unfair advantage to those who use them.

At some colleges and universities, the increase in the number of pocket calculators has prompted various policies regulating their use. At Middlebury, however, pocket calculators do not appear to be a concern of professors or students.

The question of fairness surrounding the use of calculators applies especially to exam situations.

Mr. Patrick Cooney (Physics) said he allows his students to use calculators during tests. He feels they present no real advantage to those students who use them. He stated that doing problems be calculator is probably faster than doing them by hand or slide rule. But calculators "may, in fact, be a disadvantage."

He explained that using calculators seems to develop a "tendency not to think, but to push buttons." He added that students who use calculators often quote answers to too many figures, or present obviously incorrect answers which they have taken from the calculator.

Mr. Cooney suggested that one reason people think of pocket calculators as an advantage is because they are "blossoming all over the place." He estimated that one third to one half of the students in his elementary physics class use calculators during exams.

However, Mr. Cooney stated that in his classes, a calculator was in no way necessary, as he never asks for more than "slide rule accuracy." He mentioned that the calculations on exams either work out easily by hand or are uncomplicated enough for "sloppy slide rule."

Mr. Robert Gould (Physics) said a student who uses a calculator "probably has some, but very little, advantage on exams." He added that he allows his students to use them, however, as the problems on tests are mostly analytical ones using symbols, where a calculator would not help. Gould also said that if a student does not have time to check for a mathematical error, but indicates that he is aware he has made one, he will still receive full credit.

Mr. Gould said that from what he has seen, pocket calculators are still not too common, but he "would like to see more on campus." He commented that they are becoming inexpensive enough so that students can be encouraged to buy them.

Growth in the use of pocket calculators will probably be "explosive," Mr. Gould added. They may replace the slide rule as "necessary scientific equipment."

According to Mr. Robert Gleason (Chemistry), a student who does use a calculator may have a "certain advantage" over one who only has a slide rule. But calculators only present a real advantage if you want "the numerical answer."

He said he allows students to use them on tests, though, as the arithmetic answer to a problem is not as important as the method the student employs to reach the answer.

When slide rules were the only aids used on tests, Mr. Gleason commented, not all students knew how to use them.

Gleason said he felt it would be "silly" to institute a policy regulating the use of pocket calculators, as they have become a part of technical life.

Mr. Merlyn Schuh (Chemistry) said that he only lets students use calculators on tests because his classes are small and students who do not have their own calculators are free to use any calculator

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daniels analyzes russian revolution

By GARY SLUTSKER

Robert V. Daniels, professor of history at the University of Vermont and author of several books on the revolution, delivered a History Department lecture March 11 on the Russian Revolution as a model of historical revolutions.

In dealing with the use of models in the comparative analysis of revolutions, Daniels noted an important methodological flaw. "There is no watertight formula into which several revolutions may be substituted. The American Revolution is the most familiar one that doesn't fit the pattern," Daniels said.

Revolutions, according to Daniels, consist in the violent breakdown of power, in not only a specific government or regime, but in an entire country. Daniels sees revolutions as taking place in generally five stages, the last of which is his original theory. The standard four stages of moderate revolution, leftist seizure of power, violence with reaction, and restoration have been viewed since the French Revolution as the general constituents of a revolution. Daniels had added a fifth stage he calls the "Post-Revolutionary Dictatorship."

One of Daniels' hypotheses is that revolutions often occur at the height of changing styles, both in socio-economic political society and in the arts. While Paris in 1789 was part of the most advanced nation in Europe -- politically intellectually, and economically -- Russia, on the other hand, in the middle of industrialization, was still the most backward nation on the continent.

Daniels then modified his hypothesis to fit the deviation from the model of the French Revolution and said that "revolutions seem to be the result of a tempo of social change. They tend to occur somewhere in the middle of a period of change when it is most rapid."

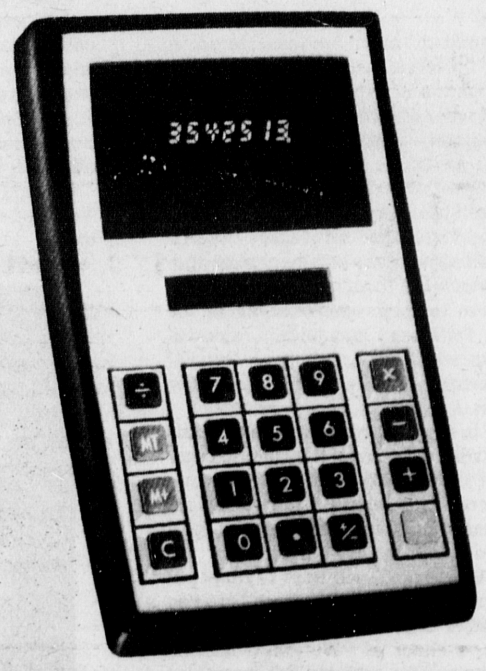
Other points of deviation from the model include: the self-conscious revolutionary mood for conspiracy against the government in Russia; an obsession with the "correct ideology," or what Daniels termed "doctrinal hair-splitting" that the early Russian leaders were famous for; and finally Civil War, something nonexistent in the French Revolution.

Daniels noted another important deviation from the French model in that during the post-civil war period, Russian extremists retained their power and showed a unique attachment to their original ideology. The fact that no leader could detach himself from acting in the name of "proper doctrine" is important in Russian history, and still holds today, according to Daniels.

Speaking briefly on the current Brezhnev regime, Daniels said the chances of any kind of relaxing of the correct Marxist-Leninist theory would be at best unlikely, even today. This, he said, comes as the result of a "deadening of the intellectual atmosphere," exemplified recently by the relentless exiles of dissident intellectuals.

While the French Revolution, as a model in comparative analysis, was primarily a social revolution which involved the recognition and granting of several important rights to all citizens, the Russian Revolution, said Daniels, was primarily an economic one in which all property was abolished to establish the goals of the revolutionaries.

Daniels currently divides his time between Burlington, where he is professor of History at UVM, and Montpelier, where he is State Senator from Chittenden County. His books include **The Russian Revolution**, **The Conscience of the Revolution**, **Red October**, and **The Nature of Communism.**



succeed to the campus

The present editorial board of the **Campus** is retiring at the end of this academic year, and successors are being sought. The positions of the editor-in-chief, news editor, and features editor will be opening up.

Students with a yen for journalistic expression and the glory of editorial responsibilities are asked to submit a statement of their interest to the **Campus**.

Prior experience in newspaper work is desirable, yet not a prerequisite.

Those interested should contact the **Campus** prior to April 13th.

the boys on the bus,

inside the campaign press coverage

The Boys on the Bus, by Timothy Crouse, Random House, 1973, 371 pages.

Reviewed by GREGORY DENNIS

In the course of the 1960 Presidential campaign, Theodore White wrote the first of his **The Making of the President** series. White's book, as Timothy Crouse points out in **The Boys on the Bus**, revolutionized press coverage of Presidential campaigns. Crouse's timely and upbeat book, in fact, is another in the series of **tsunamis** which followed the shock of White's revolutionary coverage of the Nixon-Kennedy contest.

It was less than a decade ago, really, that the press realized that the press itself makes good copy. **Time** put the official seal on this when it launched a weekly section on "The Press" in the mid-1960's.

It was first radio and then television correspondents who became public figures, even celebrities of a sort. Yet the continued importance of print journalism is attested to by the fact that political columnists and reporters of every stripe — from James J. Kilpatrick to Hunter Thompson — are cult figures, and many of them appear in Crouse's book.

The Boys on the Bus is a discursive work which ventures into various aspects of campaign reporting, with varying success. Crouse is relatively new to the field of political journalism, which is at the same time his greatest weakness and the guiding light of the book. Though Crouse's approach is occasionally naive, his book offers a powerful and captivating look at the men who write the news and the forces which affect their reporting.

The book is divided, somewhat arbitrarily, into three sections; "Covering the Primaries and Conventions," "Covering Nixon's Campaign," and "Covering McGovern's Campaign." The first third of the book is its driest, least-inspired section, seemingly more the sort of stuff that only real press and political buffs would enjoy. A closer look however, reveals that in his section on the Primaries and Conventions, Crouse lays the groundwork for the actual campaign coverage and provides badly needed insights into what sort of men interpret political events.

The portraits of the writers Crouse calls "The Heavies" are the most valuable material here. Kudos go to R. W. (Johnny) Apple of the **New York Times** and David Broder of the **Washington Post**, "the high priest of political journalism." The myth behind Broder, is that in 1968 he "divined, through some dark kind of journalistic voodoo," that Richard Nixon would choose the little-known Spiro Agnew as his VP candidate. Crouse also sketches brief portraits of Jules Witcover of the **Los Angeles Times** and author of **The Resurrection of Richard Nixon**, and syndicated columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak.

Crouse's liberal political orientation is evident and openly confessed throughout the book. In some of the later sections, this orientation enables him to make incisive and biting remarks about both the Nixon and McGovern campaigns, but it gets in his way for much of the first 100 pages. His use of language is cumbersome, and the analysis seems to miss the mark. An example of this is Crouse's "Winners" theory that reporters want so badly to cover a winning candidate that they tend to shy away from playing up news which would destroy a candidate's chances of election.

Yet in his accurate assessment of the harsh treatment the press gave George McGovern (despite the fact that most of the reporters were ideologically sympathetic to the South Dakotan), Crouse contradicts this theory. And while it may be useful at times, it

continued on p. 6

Joni Mitchell: "Court and Spark"

By LARRY.SCHOEN

The lightness of Joni Mitchell's new album is not so much in the mood of the songs as it is in the sound of Joni herself. The album is varied and different. It is permeated with a freshness of style and rhythm, alive with the sounds of new instruments and techniques. With this album, Joni Mitchell has reached a maturity in musicianship such that now, more than ever before, she shows an ability to let her musical talents flow in any form she desires. For those who loved **For the Roses** and **Blue** (her two most recent albums), **Court and Spark** will be something of a surprise.

As I listen to the title song, I am struck by the same alive, yet quiet and personal intensity that always strikes me when I listen to Joni. The music is personal, both for the listener and the artist. The mood of the music is essentially quiet. Yet within the song abounds a life of love, dejection, fame, and simple emotions. There is great life in her music, whether she is high or low. This description details much of Joni Mitchell's music. And her past albums have presented poetically but rather straightforwardly what she has wanted to say.

Court and Spark is different and the two songs "Raised on Robbery" and "Twisted" are part of the newness. They are light and kind of crazy in their fast-paced style. I suppose I should say they approach a Mitchell-Midler combination of styles. Yet they reveal in a new and interesting fashion, the tensions which have always been underlying Joni's music. They help this album to elaborate particularly on much of the emotional tension found in **For the Roses**. They draw the contrast between the seriousness and the fun, the cares and the carelessness. With the help of these songs, the album completes the full spectrum of Joni Mitchell's ways of looking at life.

Part of the beauty of the album, as with all of her music, is the way in which one is left thinking, trying to catch on to the many facets of her life. There is the fame and its trials in "Free Man in Paris", the social scene in "People's Parties". Two songs in particular express much of the loneliness and strife in the life of this performer. "Down to You" is like a little poem, scribbled down quickly by a lonely mind. But its poetry

continued on p. 12

eq blackout dance..

wriggling, happy, globby

By SETH STEINZOR

The reviewer's stomach must be considered. A certain amount of professional objectivity was sacrificed to the happiness of this organ, which was filled with a delicious mess of rice and vegetable glop, a tamari-sauce-and-scotch cocktail of his own invention, malt liquor, an exotic herbal infusion, and horehound candy.

Thus fortified, he and his cronies toddled on over to the Johnson Building. The dollar admission covered their further ingestion of a weak, but tasty rum-and-orange-juice punch which EQ thoughtfully provides at these affairs. I confess to total ignorance as to the ecological effects of distilleries and juice factories. Presumably, the rum screwdriver is chosen by EQ over the more customary beer for aesthetic rather than political reasons. A laudable choice indeed.

I would be remiss in my responsibilities as a journalist, however, if I failed to mention that the floor got very sticky, and that towards the end of the evening punch glasses were shattering like political reputations. Paper cups, although ecologically pernicious, are easier to dance on.

The point that the Blackout Dance tries to make, of course, is that "You can do it in the dark," if you happen to have a steel band and floor show lying around. Occasionally, a chant of "We don't need no music" arose from the crowd; perhaps EQ should try holding a dance without a band sometime, just oodles of booze and mattresses spread out across the floor. I don't think that the point would be well taken. If you shut Middlebury in a dark room for a week with nothing to distract it from itself, nobody would notice.

Lack of light transformed the Johnson Building into a warm press of writhing protoplasm, wriggling through the labyrinthine structure with one pseudopod extended into a side room where the alcohol flowed. It was a happy glob, with a ubiquitous, happy, globby grin, and rightly so.

I was wrong when I compared the "Bad World" steel band's sound to that of a shopping center Wurlitzer. I should have added that their music makes me think of what the soundtrack to the chase scene from "Bullitt" would have sounded like had Bullitt been played by Harry Belafonte. I was left with the strong if false impression that they had been playing the same song all night.

But you don't listen to such a band with your ears. You feed directly off of its energy, which is enormous, dance like people are supposed to dance —insanely— and the band picks up your joy, amplifies it on oil drums, and tosses it back like beefsteak into the lion cage. On the other hand, this is a very verbally-oriented audience. I wonder what would happen if EQ called the event a "Blackout Concert." People might bring throw-rugs to sit on.

Let us not, however, forget our ecstasy. Special mention must be given to the band's drummer, who made the whole thing fly. Solar power source, that one. He takes the "Bad World," which might otherwise find itself gigging mainly at shopping centers, and hustles it

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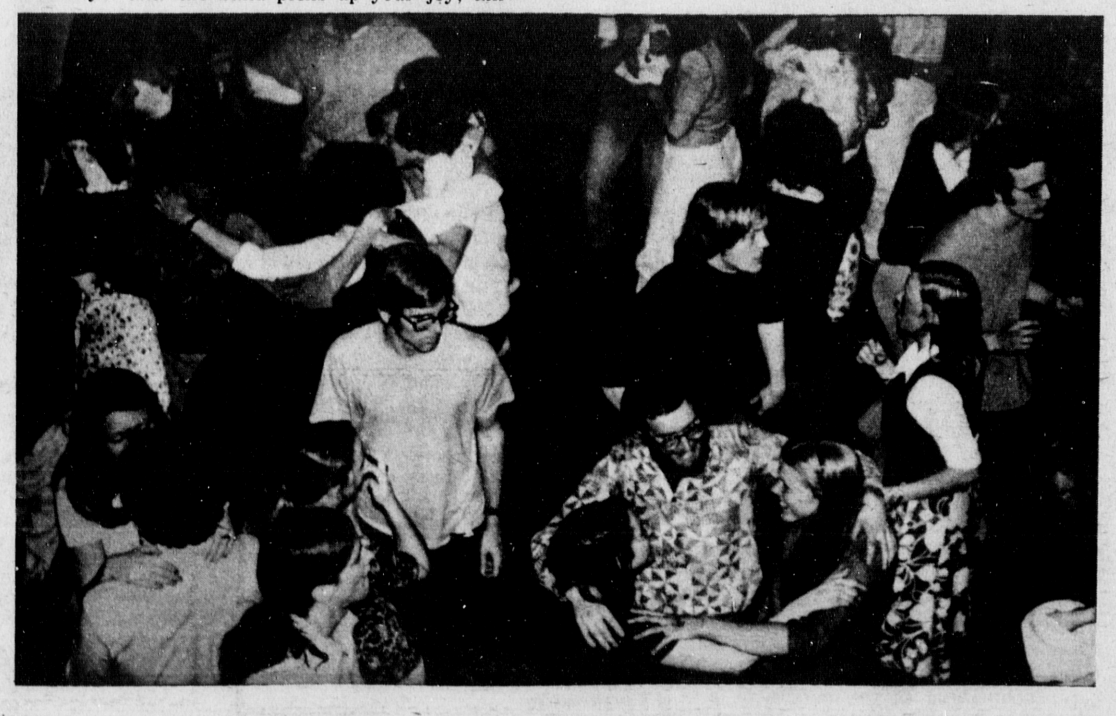

photo by andy siegel

photo show exploratory and rich

By MARY JANE DICKSON

"Sixties Continuum," an extensive traveling collection of contemporary photographs, will be in both the lower and upper galleries of the Johnson Building through March 31. The show as put together by the International Museum of Photography at George Eastman House, Rochester, New York, in an attempt to illustrate what kinds of ideas were "in the air" among talented young photographers during the late sixties. Each of the 29 photographers chosen is represented by four images. The show is boldly exploratory and rich in quality.

Among the first things one notices about the show is the emphasis on varied technique and the mixing of media. After years of constant exposure to the rigidities of "straight" (f/64) photography with its relatively narrow conception of what is permitted — sharp, clear, unmanipulated reproduction of physical subject matter — these new attitudes seem all the more fresh and exciting.

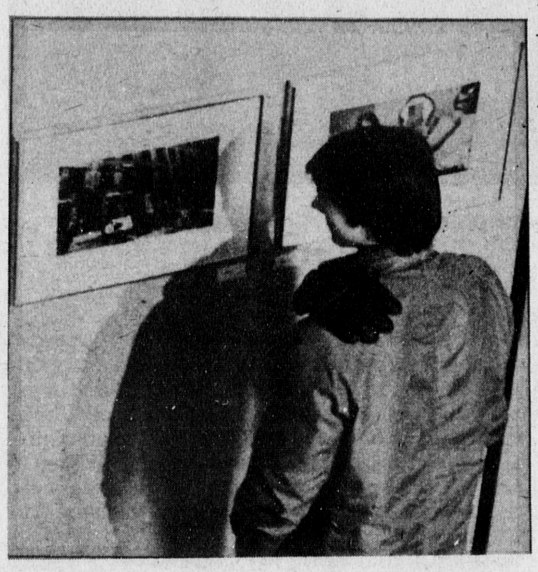

photo by dave cote

The contempoary photographer, like the painter a decade before him, has become acutely conscious of his medium. Indeed, the subject of many of the works in "Sixties Continuum" is photography itself, or the photo-imagemaking process. If the show is representative, most photographers have chosen to redefine and energize their work by the use of such methods as gum printing, silk screen, sollage, hand painting and molding — rather than to emphasize the "purity" of the medium.

Gohlke, with his pictures of Cornwall, Vermont, and Himelfarb, infusing simple images with surprising power, have made masterful use of traditional techniques. At the opposite extreme there is Pfahl, who has taken more liberties than anyone, by screening photographic images onto molded plastic forms.

In between, we find others. Hein's photoserigraphs are about making photoserigraphs; at the same time it is not beside the point that "Boston Fern" is exceptionally beautiful. Hahn prints monochrome images on cloth, then embroiders them with colored thread, to achieve a kind of lightness and humor that has previously been quite rare in photography.

Hallman's large toned prints are like dreams or memories, in that they carry a great affective impact while remaining diffuse, indefinite. Friedman demonstrates how the same sour, watery range of color can carry four dissimilar prints in their appropriately dissimilar directions. His image of the dog at Stonehenge seems to me inspired. Darkroom refuse is the source for Raymo's collages; they are evocative of the materials, the processes, the history, the purposes, and the pleasures of photomaking.

New techniques become vehicles for new kinds of content. D'Alessandro is concerned with the urban American disease that blights surroundings, infects values and lurks beneath faces. Each of Diamond's images must be considered separately; I was particularly interested in his transformation of the photojournalistic genre.

Dougherty, in his series "Balboa and the Fun Zone," confronts us with vacationers we dare not laugh at unless we are very sure they are now ourselves. Fichter creates giant, hallucinatory images of war, space exploration, and psychic dislocation, presented with a kind of grim humor. Liebman is interested in "Mamas" — monumental, straight-forward in their tackiness, feared and admired.

Martin gives us the humor or the tropical golfscape and the pathetic quality of parking-lot gardens. Krims presents but never resolves mysteries of eros, violence and ritual.

Surely one of the most moving statements is Alinder's: with his wide-angle lens he creates a world that would be too big, too menacing and thoroughly irrational were it not for the cheerful presence of the young woman and child, who appear in each photograph.

Does "Sixties Continuum" accurately represent the state of the art at this point of time? If so, and particularly with regard to the mixing of media, wherein "anything goes," is this a healthy state of the art? These questions beg to be posed, and debated, but in the face of the work itself, such concerns seem suddenly too academic. I hope that these brief notes will give some clue to the breadth and quality of the work now on exhibit in Johnson Gallery. This extraordinary show deserves to be seen and seen again.

Report of the Working Group on Tenure

The recent information available on tenure appointments at Middlebury make it clear that the College may find itself in the near future in the dangerous position of having well over half of its faculty on tenure. The complacency of veteran, established members and constant upheaval of a rapidly changing younger constituency, without the stability of any intermediate group, would be a disastrous threat to the quality of academic instruction at Middlebury.

Aware of the seriousness of the situation, the Tenure Working Group of the Student Forum has held extensive discussion with faculty, administration, and students on this issue during the winter. Alternative systems were examined and we are now prepared to make specific recommendations. We submit the following to the College community as topics for focused discussion in the coming weeks as the faculty prepares to consider this vital issue at its April 8 meeting.

The goals of a tenure system are two-fold: to insure "freedom of teaching and research" and a "sufficient degree of economic security to make the profession attractive to those men and women of ability." (College Handbook, p.8). Tenure is then a single technique used to protect two related but substantially different concerns. While the first concern (and really both) lies at the hea t of the continued life of our institution, we do not believe that an absolute and binding system such as our current one is necessary and, as the current situation shows, can even be harmful to the continued healthy life of freely inquiring minds.

In short, the zealous desire to protect academic freedom has lead to an excessively protective employment procedure, one that is too inflexible to meet the needs of human circumstance. Once it has been bestowed on an individual, it is as infrequently revoked as the title of President of the United States.

We believe that the two concerns should be protected, though not necessarily in the same suit of armor. A system must be devised that keeps them in service to one another without enhancing each others' weaknesses In accordance with this belief, the Working Group offers the following specific recom-

-that the concept of tenure as an absolute security be done away with.

-that the rule of thumb by which failure to gain tenure after seven years be considered summary termination be done away with.

-that these be replaced with an ongoing and periodic review procedure for all faculty regardless of length of service.

-that this review procedure grow increasingly more severe during the first ten to fifteen years of teaching, a teacher being reviewed and advised of his standing and weaknesses every three to five years.

-that should a faculty member survive these initial years of review, he be given some type of institutional acknowledgement of continued value and a guarantee of moderate security be made (though this would not end his being periodically reviewed).

-that a Teaching Review Committee be formed by the faculty to supervise these reviews and make appointment recommendations to the President, and to concern itself with the following specific activities:

a) to ensure that Middlebury continues its long-standing tradition of teaching excellence by seeing to it that professors are able to see each other at work, and be evaluated as teachers by this committee.

b) to formulate more specific criteria for evaluating and commenting upon teacher effectiveness.

c) to develop procedures for informing teachers of their weaknesses, and make recommendations for changes necessary to earn reappointment.

d) to formulate a workable termination procedure for professors at all levels.

-that the review procedure itself be more clearly outlined:

a) letters should be from students with current course contact with the professor,

b) and that these students have taken not less than two and not more than four courses from the professor,

c) and that two letters be solicited from recent alumnae who have gone on to graduate study in the field.

It is our belief that the above system would insure academic freedom and vocational excellence better than the other contractual and quota systems we have investigated. We look forward to comments from all interested parties on our ideas.

In the coming weeks, the Senior Faculty Council will make public their recommendations on tenure. We understand they are similar in essence to ours. We intend to respond to theirs with specific comments as soon as possible.

J. David O'Connor (chairman)
Rick Eldridge
Tucker W. Swan
Sue Wagner
and the Working Group on Tenure

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the review of the revue

the middlebury campus

By LIZA WILLIAMS

When a large group of students with varied talents can pull together a production which does justice to the songs of Noel Coward and Cole Porter, they deserve a standing ovation. **Two For The Show** received such an ovation. Hepburn Zoo was filled to capacity for all four shows of this delightful revue last week.

The program was arranged by Tim Rowe. A natural transition from song to song kept the momentum going, and balanced the many laughs with moments of poignancy. Motion across the little stage was fluid; the action or "business" managed to enhance the songs without merely mimicking them. The three choreographers also doubled as cast members - an example of the versatility of the whole group.

With the overture the orchestra established not only its competence, but the tone of the show. A sense of spirit, whimsy, and effortless elegance carried through to the last chord. Where there was no connecting dialogue, the music itself guided the audience from mood to mood.

The cast of seven included some new faces along with old favorites. Joanne Green matched her voice with Steve Avey's to the pleasure of all ears. She is an entrancing young lady, and lent a certain grace and spice to the cast. Especially notable was her rendition of "Love for Sale" in a bittersweet voice reminiscent of Jacques Brel.

Johnna Murray was especially good while she was singing with the rest of the cast, but she needed to relax for her solo parts. She might have given more freedom to her expressive face, which was marvelous in "Mrs. Worthington."

Nancy Burns executed a compelling performance, as usual. In other roles she has proved herself capable of a blend of understatement and suggestiveness, and in **Two for the Show** she provided a model for the sophistication which made the show a success. Her singing voice might be stronger , but nobody minded much in "Mad about the Boy", whose final whisper could be heard clearly in the back row.

Sue Whipple of **Greasepaint** fame tickled the audience enormously in "Heaven Hop" and in "Useful Phrases," but we wondered why we didn't see more of her. Jon Lonoff in "Just One of Those Things" regained the control over his laughter he had lost in the Introduction.

James Rugen , looking appropriately debonair, displayed a sense of humor disguised in an innocent smile. He was equally convincing as an English gentleman in Hyde Park in the spring, and as half of the elderly couple who "loathe one another", (he drawled to Nancy's quaver).

Steve Avey has presence. It seemed right that his solos were the first and last of the show. His flair and full voice seemed to epitomize the style inherent in the work of Coward and Porter.

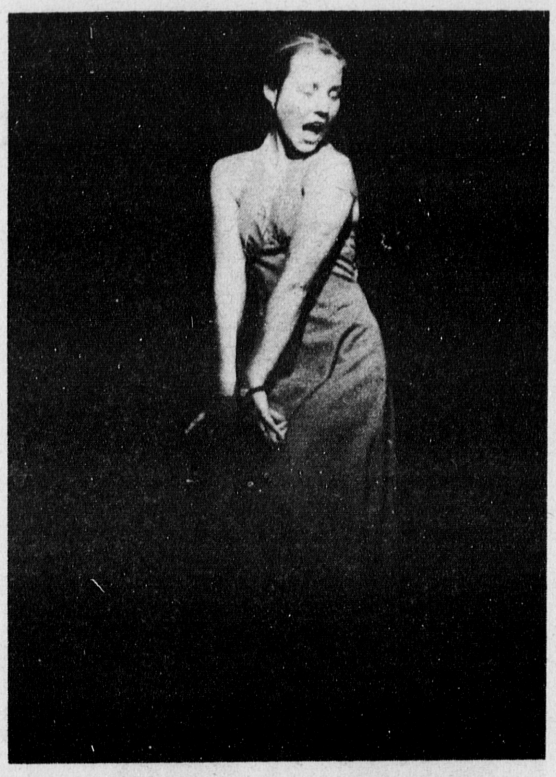

photo by nicholas andros

Joanne Greene in "Two For The Show"

crouse...

continued from p. 4

sounds hoaky when Crouse tries to articulate it, as in this passage: "So the correspondents did not like to dwell on signs that their Winner was losing, any more than a soup manufacturer likes to admit that there is botulism in the vichyssoise. If the Winner turned out to be a clear-cut loser, the campaign reporter might get assigned to the new Winner, or he might not. There was always the nagging fear that the editor might have forgotten him, that he might be destined to spend the rest of the year in some dull secondary assignment."

But in other places, Crouse is right-on in pointing up the dangers of "pack journalism," which is feared by all reporters in the incestuous atmosphere of the endless weeks on campaign buses and planes with the candidate. Yet, as Crouse reveals, in some senses pack journalism is openly practised. When they return to the press room from a speech or press conference, most correspondents will wait to see what the lead on the AP and UPI stories is before they follow with a similar lead. This is the case because reporters fear the calls from Washington or New York asking them why they led with something different from the wire service lead.

Naturally, this gives the wire service reporters tremendous power and often leads to the killing of valuable stories, because a paper or network is unwilling to stick its neck out with an interpretation of events at variance with the wire service norm.

White House Horrors

Even more perceptive (and more frightening) than this, however, is Crouse's dissection of the state of affairs at the White House, where access to the President and his aides has been at an all-time low during the Nixon Administration. In writing which is fed by an obvious sense of outrage but tempered by a careful eye for description and detail, Crouse depicts the White House beat under the Nixon-Ziegler regime. Even before 1968, Russell Baker, who once covered the White House for the **New York Times**, had described the assignment as "a strange, airless kind of work." Under Ziegler, however, the suffocation was complete.

Crouse divides the White House's tactics in dealing with the press into several different techniques. The first of these is "the freeze-out" in which a reporter who asks too many unpleasant questions is "squeezed out" in a number of ways. He is denied access to officials, excluded from not-for-attribution "backgrounders," unrecognized by Ziegler in press briefings, or met with curt, icy answers to his questions.

Another of these tactics is "divide and rule," in which Ziegler skillfully pits wire service reporters, who have to end briefings to meet deadlines, against newspaper reporters and columnists, who want more detailed answers and explanations, and hence longer briefings.

Yet another of these is what Crouse calls "sheer balls." Others have referred to a special form of "sheer balls" as "the big lie."

This technique was frequently used during the Indochina War, when such figures as those on North Vietnamese troops in Laos and Cambodia were sometimes increased ten-fold, to the point where the press had to buy the lie. An example of this technique given later in Crouse's book is Ziegler's estimate of an Atlanta crowd at a Nixon Motorcade, as numbering 700,000 people. The wire services and most newspapers ran the story with the 700,000 figure. But Jim Perry, of the **National Observer**, did some work and came up with a slightly smaller figure. By multiplying the number of city blocks the motorcade covered by the approximate number of people in each block, Perry came up with the generously estimated figure of 75,000 people.

The President's Press Secretary has had some of his most embarrassed moments when he tried to finesse the White House press corps with "sheer balls," like the time when he "misspoke" himself early on in the course of the Watergate disclosures. The final burst of Zieglerese New-Speak which led to Ziegler's replacement at the daily briefings was his statement that his previous statements about Watergate were "inoperative."

The "Tax scare" is the last of the White House tactics for dealing with the press, and certainly the most drastic. Crouse details how the head investigative reporter of **Newsday**, the Long Island daily, was thoroughly audited by the IRS after the paper ran a series on the shady business dealings of Nixon's close friend, Bebe Rebozo. **Newsday**'s financial records were also subjected to inspection.

Stories

Crouse is at his best when he is telling stories about the campaign and the correspondents who covered it. Portions of the book beg to be quoted, so here goes.

One gets a real sense of the influence of personalities on press coverage. Crouse on the 1972 Democratic Convention:

"There were a few problems at CBS. One CBS correspondent complained that they had "Walter to Walter coverage." The difficulty, said the correspondent, was that nobody dared tell Walter to shut up. It wasn't really Cronkite's fault. In the midst of the turmoil of the 1968 Convention, some CBS executive had sent Cronkite a note advising him that he was using the word 'erosion' too much. Cronkite sent back a note which read, 'I QUIT.' Now everybody was afraid of offending him."

On Don Fulsom, the voice of UPI radio: "He had been fired from his first radio job, at a station in Buffalo, N. Y., when he began the news on Easter morning by saying: 'Today, millions of Christians around the world are celebrating the alleged resurrection of Jesus Christ.' In private conversation, he never called Nixon anything but 'the Trick.' "

A story about Victor Gold, ex-press secretary for Spiro Agnew, who was to charge in late 1973 that the White House was "out to get the Vice President." : "Vic in Provo, Utah, sitting in the pool car, furious at the bus drivers behind him (in an Agnew motorcade):

" 'Those goddam motherfucking cocksuckers! Those shitheads! Christ, why can't those fuckers learn to stay in line!' said Gold. Then he glanced at the applecheeked Republican volunteer who was sitting at the wheel of the car."

" 'Say, are you a Mormon?' Gold asked him.

" 'Yes, I am," the young man said softly.

"Gold looked guilt-stricken. 'Oh, I'm sorry," he said. That's the way we Christians talk.' "

And Dr. Hunter Thompson, author of several books and National Affairs Editor of **Rolling Stone**: "For his first outing in 1972 — a ride around the New Hampshire hills in the airport limousine that then served as the McGovern press bus — Thompson had come equipped with two sixpacks of ale and a fifth of Wild Turkey. He had smiled with satisfaction when the other reporters turned down his offers to share the booze, and when James J. Kilpatrick, the conservative columnist, moved uneasily to the front of the limo. At every stop he would turn to me and suggest loudly, 'Let's go to the men's room and eat some acid' 'Maybe there'll be enough time here for us to shoot up.' He talked in gruff bursts, like a squawk box in a squad car. Toward the end of the ride, he began grumbling that he needed 'Sex, Dope, and Violence.' "

And Thompson, later on: "His favorite pastime was hoking people, and he was forever springing outlandish rumors on the McGovern people, just to see if they would bite. His greatest triumph came one night late in the campaign at a New York restaurant called Elaine's, a favorite of the literary set. Thompson walked in and spotted a group of McGovern heavies at one of the tables. He ran over to them, banged his fist on the table and started yelling that Tom Eagleton was in the back room, having a nervous breakdown. 'He's jumping up and down, screaming that McGovern is a sellout and a fraud.' The McGovern staffers were on their feet and heading for the back room before they realized that they had been pranked."

Addicted Press

The general picture which Crouse paints of the press is that of a bunch of human and harried men and women, addicted to politics and journalism, proud of their profession yet constantly bitching at its limitations. Early in the '72 campaign, the press was feeling its oats, revelling in its power. But as the campaign ground on, with McGovern growing increasingly unconvincing and Nixon consistently inaccessible, that feeling of power dissipated and was replaced by a curious malaise.

It is perhaps fortunate that **The Boys on the Bus** was written in late 1972 and early 1973, and does not, therefore, bear the mark of the Watergate and related disclosures. Had it been written in their shadow, it would have been a different book.

Since the publication of Crouse's book, which has only one short chapter on the press coverage of Watergate, the dispirited and divided press of which Crouse wrote has been transformed. Editorial pages of the nation's newspapers have for months now been singing the praises of the First Amendment freedom of the press, and there is something to this self-backpatting.

Under the bludgeon wielded by the press (and, of course, others), the Nixon Administration has been stunned and sent reeling, and it is now about to crack. It is a testament to the integrity of the press that it has carried out its attack on the Administration and the President not by way of a personal vendetta fed by innuendo, but in the time-honored tradition of investigative journalism. (Though regrettably the press has taken a much harder look at Watergate than it did at Chappaquidick).

The logical follow-up to Crouse's book is one on the press coverage of the demise of the Nixon Administration. We can be sure that it will soon be written. **The Boys on the Bus**, however, will be a hard act to follow.

blackout dance...

continued from p. 4

aboard a Saturn V moonship.

At one point in the evening, a fellow wandered diagonally across the dance floor, trying to clear a path. He met with little success, since the solidly packed folks down there were more interested in dancing than watching. Seems there were going to be streakers. A veritable dramatic production! Well, fine, I thought. I've wanted to say something about streaking for a while. This gives me a chance. Sure "nuff, in a little while eight or nine guys pranced through, organs dangling, carrying torches."

Popular opinion to the contrary, I think that streaking is a mildly shoddy form of exhibitionism, even less worthwhile than writing rock reviews. After all, see one cock, you've seen them all. Its even a step or three beneath swallowing goldfish on my short list of favorite fads. With goldfish there's a certain amount of squeamishness to overcome (squirmy little monster, fishguts flopping around inside, eating it raw, will its tiny bones in a last act of mute revenge tear your bowels to red ribbons?), and goldfish-swallowing makes no pretensions whatsoever to any significance other than a blatant disrespect for our little finny friends.

Streaking, a form of body advertisement pure and simple, is quite naturally confined mainly to men, since women are always on display anyway. It is nakedness, not nudity, not a spontaneous rebellion against the stupidity of clothing but rather a snaggle-toothed, giggly tribute to the empty-headed Victorianism of American academia's twerpier segments.

Why, after all, make a fuss over a pair of publicly flapping testicles unless you think they're really somehow daring? The media, of course, loves it, streaking being a convenient, timely reassurance that the nation's collegians are quite happily locked into puerility, with nothing more important on their vapidly leering minds than pubic hair. The media is probably right.

Imagine the menacing portant that "Newsweek" would read into every college student's quietly retiring into his room and studying Marx—"They're not doing anything. They just sit there, reading and thinking. They won't talk to us!"—and you'll see what I mean.

Today's streaker is quite identifiably tomorrow's hardware salesman, a pathetic ball-bouncer against whom such shit as ROTC is completely safe. So, streak on in the knowledge that you really are showing what you're made of. Happily, the crowd paid the streakers only momentary attention, and then returned to the important work of loving the world.

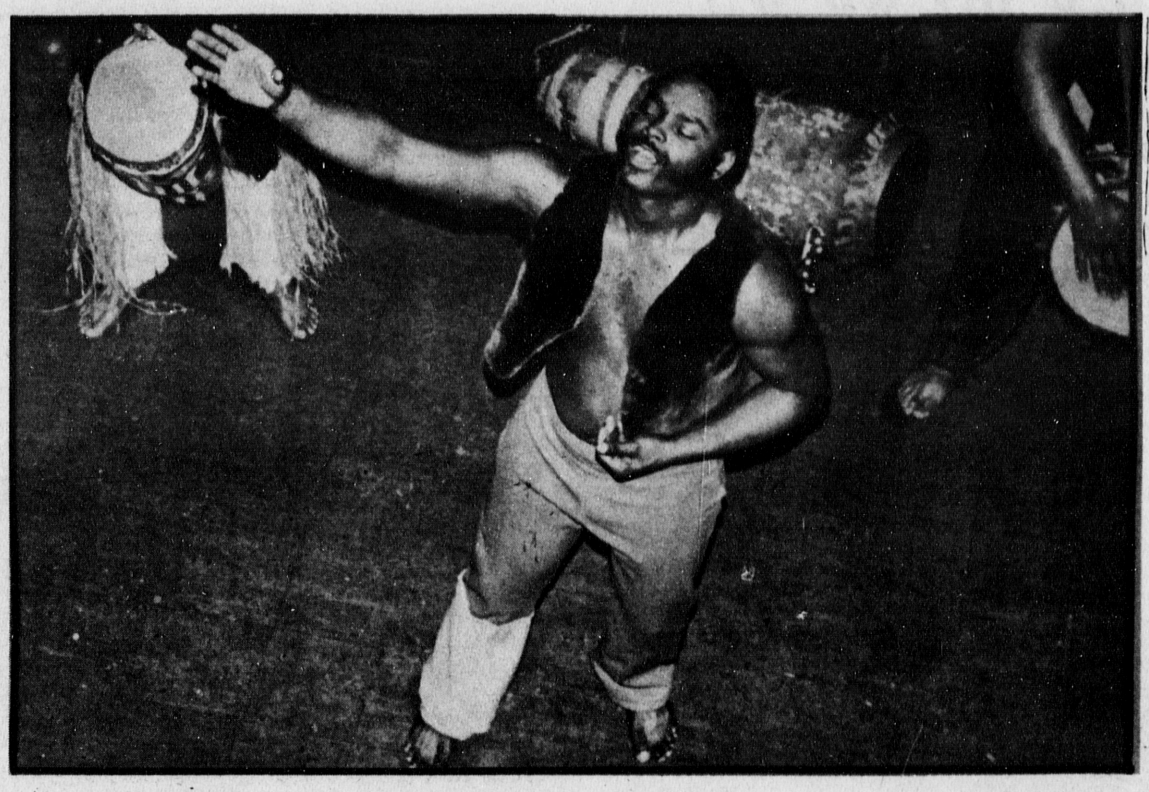

photo by andrew siegel

Only one other incident marred my otherwise unreserved enjoyment. It was during the last set of "Isaac and the Drummers and Dancers of Tokay." The group had been working hard for a tremendously appreciative audience, hard to say whether performers or spectators were enjoying it more.

"Isaac" is a chorus of very competent conga drummers who back up a group of beautifully controlled dancers. Their grace is astounding, their spontaneity and naturalness refreshing, and they keep up a maniacal energy level, working at times directly with the crowd, uninhibited and joyous. It would be difficult to place them, musically; the dancers do chiefly African and African-derived steps, although the beat has a decided tendency to wander towards the Carribean. "Hollywood Africa," as Isaac chanted for a while? Not exactly, because it has its own genuineness. Certainly black, certainly third world.

There was a small group of very sozzled honkys standing behind me, yelling such clever and humorous things as "Fuck off!" and "Simba simba!" For a while I chalked it up to youthful exuberance, until I heard the loudest of them scream delightedly, "Buncha niggers!" Well, you swinish racist bastard, in wine there is truth yes? You showed your true colors. I hope that beer was tainted, and that you have the runs for a month. As for my use of the word "honky" a while back, I get to say things like that; I've been called one myself. I also hope that your rich daddy stops paying for you to go to sleep-away school.

Praise, however, never seems as powerful as blame. Blame is more complex, harder to pinpoint and explain, and thus takes up more space. I had a lovely time Saturday night. The music and entertainment were right on, the crowd was magnificent, the dancing marvelous. I settled into a groove of motion that could have carried me on untired for hours, just soaking up the happiness around me and adding to it my body's own. Everybody around me seemed to be doing the same. Let's do it again sometime soon, yes?

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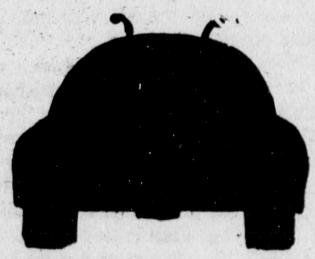

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editorial

the nuclear threat

L.Douglas Meredith is a very powerful figure in Vermont industry. Besides many other corporate affiliations, he is the Chairman of the Board of both Central Vermont Public Service (CVPS) and Middlebury College. As a trustee of this college, he is deserving of our gratitude. As one of the powers that be in Vermont's electric utility industry, does he deserve the gratitude of Vermonters?

CVPS owns 35% of the problem-plagued Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Plant of Vernon. This is the first and only nuclear power generating station in Vermont. In early 1972, a Community Council meeting was held with the the Finance Committee of the Trustees to discuss the College's corporate social responsibility. At this meeting, we had an opportunity to ask Mr. Meredith about Vermont Yankee's prospects. He replied with essentially these words, "If I thought that there was anything at all dangerous about the Vernon plant, I'd quit my job." We were impressed by the apparent conviction behind that blunt statement.

Mr. Meredith's vehemence was understandable, considering related events at that time. CVPS with its 35% ownership of Vermont Yankee, and Mr. Meredith, then president of CVPS and a director of Yankee, were quite worried about the Atomic Energy Commission hearings then in progress for granting Yankee a temporary operating permit. Concentrated opposition was being put up by the New England Coalition on Nuclear Pollution and various other conservation groups, severely criticizing Yankee's reactor safety apparatus. As public concern over the plant's safety drew out the hearings, the phenomenal costs of Vermont Yankee continued to soar. Its president estimated that the delay would cost the Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corporation 1.3 million dollars a month. As CVPS owned 35% of Yankee, it had to absorb some of these tremendous expenses. And CVPS was already heavily in debt for Yankee, as it had originally been planned to cost about 80 million dollars, and ended up costing well over 200 million. Thus, Mr. Meredith's anxiousness for Yankee to crank up its reactor and start paying its own bills is understandable.

Vermont Yankee did receive an AEC permit for temporary operation after much discussion. Particularly in the past year, Yankee developed technical problems and undoubtedly endangered its environment. The first incident occurred in February 1973, when Yankee's stack unexpectedly emitted a puff of radioactive gases, which considerably exceeded government health standards. The plant closed and solved the problem, and the AEC investigated and discovered several breaches of its required safety regulations for nuclear plants. The second incident, on September 5, 1973, consisted of two explosions of hydrogen in the reactor's "off gas systems," allegedly caused by lightning. Radioactive gases escaped into the turbine room, where several employees were exposed to them. The plant was shut down again and extensive repairs were effected. During this down time, the reactor was accidently activated and approached criticality and calamity before the mistake was realized. On February 8, 1974, it was reported that Vermont Yankee paid a $15,000 fine to the AEC for numerous violations of health and safety regualtions the AEC found when it inspected Yankee last November.

In short, Yankee's infested with mechanical, structural, and design deficiencies, which are all aggravated by appalling human errors. It has an atrocious safety record and constitutes a definite threat to Vermont, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. Businessmen will ignore this threat, or convince themselves that it does not exist. We wonder how the residents of Vernon, Vermont feel about it.

We in Addison County may soon know for ourselves, though. The Vermont Electric Power Co. (VELCO) has made a study of possible locations for additional power plants in this state. VELCO, incidently, is controlled by CVPS. The VELCO study suggested four possible courses of action, two of which call for a nuclear plant at Orwell, approximately 16 miles from Middlebury. The nuclear plant VELCO is considering for Orwell would dwarf Vermont Yankee in terms of electric output, and presumably in terms of technical problems. Such a threat is the last thing Addison County needs.

Currently, Vermont Yankee is operating at full capacity, after receiving a non-temporary operating license from the AEC. Nixon's unfortunate directive to the AEC to stop inhibiting nuclear plant operation for such paltry reasons as violations of health and safety standards has led to Yankee's full power operation. As many wait for Yankee's next crisis to develop, the New England Coalition against Nuclear Pollution is deciding whether to continue to fight Yankee's operation through the courts. We can only hope that they do indeed find a way to keep up their litigations.

No matter how safe utility companies claim their nuclear generating units are, reasonable doubts will continue to be raised by informed critics. It seems clear to us that nuclear power plants are a terrible gamble. In this game, where the stakes are as fragile and precious as human health, the relentless drive to dot the map with nuclear plants is irresponsible and unjustifiable.

c.l.

kicking around dick nixon

The House of Representatives is now undeniably on the way to impeaching President Richard Nixon. Should the White House refuse to turn over evidence which the Committee will soon be forced to subpoena, and to which it has a clear constitutional right, then the refusal itself will also be a ground for impeachment. Even without the files and tapes which the White House is withholding, it is likely that the House Judiciary Committee, angered by the denial of White House material and faced with the already voluminous evidence impugning the President, will vote to recommend impeachment.

In that case, most political observers agree, the House will follow the Committee's recommendation and vote to impeach Mr. Nixon, at which point he would go on trial in the Senate. And as several analysts have recently pointed out, by the late spring a vote for impeachment will probably be the politically prudent vote for a Congressman to cast. Even Republicans faced with a constituency sympathetic to the President could justify such a vote on the grounds that trial in the Senate will give Mr. Nixon the chance he deserves to exonerate himself in a public forum.

Should the President be impeached, a vote for his conviction in the Senate would hardly be a foregone conclusion, but it would be a very real possibility. As a politically savvy man, Richard Nixon is aware of these circumstances and must realize that they pose a serious threat to his tenure in office. And it is painfully clear by now that if he had any real defense against the major charges in the motion for impeachment, particularly those relating to the Watergate coverup, he would have made his case months ago. For these reasons, we should not be surprised if, within the next three months, we witness the first resignation of an American President.

Mr. Nixon is an intensely prideful man. It is this pride which has spurred his repeated statements that he will not resign. Yet this same pride will make it difficult, if not impossible, for him to bear the ignominy of impeachment and trial in the Senate. Not long ago, another proud and combative public figure was charged with criminal misconduct. He made repeated assertions of his innocence and intention to remain in office. His name was Spiro Agnew.

The President tells us that he is not a "quitter", yet perhaps he protests too much. Skeptics would do well to remember when, convinced that his famous "Checkers" speech was a failure and that he was ruined politically, Nixon nearly quit as Eisenhower's Vice-Presidential candidate in 1952. Ten years later, Nixon concluded his unsuccessful bid for the governorship of California by telling the press, "You won't have Dick Nixon to kick around anymore," in what he termed his "last press conference." It may be that we will witness another such conference in the near future.

g. d.

Letters to the editor

To the Editor:

Last Wednesday (Mar. 13), the Senate voted to restore capital punishment for a series of federal crimes. It appears the bill will pass easily in the House. The Senate vote came quickly, taking many people by surprise. There was little public discussion of the issue and it seems most people were unaware that the bill had been proposed.

Capital punishment is ineffectual as a deterrent to crime and its institution has a demoralizing effect on the public. It breeds more violence than respect for life.

The argument for capital punishment has always been the same. It is based on the assumption that the death penalty serves as a deterrent to the crimes for which it is the punishment. Yet, no test has been conducted, nor any comparison of statistics from states and countries with the death penalty, as opposed to those without it, has shown the penalty to affect even a tendency in this direction. But, even assuming for the moment what the facts prove to be untrue, is it this "deterrent effect" which is responsible for the traditional desire of most Americans to institute the death penalty? If so, the traditional form of the penalty has not been consistent to this desire. For if deterrence is the end, it is not logical to kill the convict before dawn in the confines of a prison, with only a few reporters, a priest, and some guards in attendance, as has been our practice. It only makes sense for the penalty to be public. To be logical it should be conducted in broad daylight in the city square. The public should be invited, even required to attend; perhaps even allowed to participate, in order to more fully expose themselves to the consequences of criminal action. It would make sense to film the event and show it, with close-ups, in color, on prime time TV; maybe even hold a few hangings in high school auditoriums at assembly time. But no, this course (at least, showing the executions on television) was proposed as an amendment to the Senate bill and the Senators rejected it quite soundly.

The fact is that the death penalty serves a different purpose from that which is voiced by its supporters. It allows citizens to take violent revenge through the State. Our Senators have failed to exposs the demoralizing effect which institution of this revenge would entail.

I urge everyone to write a letter to his Representative in the House, urging him either to vote against the bill or to table it for further discussion.

Sincerely,
Tom Fillion

To the Editor:

It has been related this year that the **Campus** has resorted to using McCarthyite tactics to gain their own selfish ends. But now, now the **Campus** has sunk to the ultimate degradation in character assassination — the demeaning of one's sexual integrity.

I am referring of course to Mr. Tom Ryan's article on "A Psycho-Sociological Perspective on Streaking." In that scurrilous and libelous review, Mr. Ryan writes, that I.C. Skinner reports, in a rather limp argument, that "the lone male streakers are on the whole impotent." I may assure Mr. Ryan that as for my sexual organ, limp it ain't.

As for the assertion by Mr. Ryan that it takes more balls to streak alone, I must regretfully admit that I have but two. Though Mr. Ryan certainly is correct in bearing out the old adage that there is security in numbers, I have been dismayed at the reports that streaking is becoming fashionable.

I may also add that ever since I.C. Skinner's report was reviewed in print, my concerned friends seem to peer down at my lower half with greater freqency; I think it is an attempt to assure themselves that I am indeed not a eunuch. This has caused unwanton embarrassments both to me, and to the observers.

I hope in the previous three paragraphs I have been able to rectify the misconceptions of an over-zealous individual, and rectify the injustices slandered by the **Campus** for all present and future streakers of America.

Sic Semper streakeris,
THE MR. UPS STREAKER
(name held by request)

Non-Editor's Comment: Do you really think that trying to justify your potence in print will rectify "the injustices slandered by the Campus"? Just by dint of the fact that you see the need to defend your streaking in print would have certain implications about your impotence, in the first place.

To the Editor:

Having read the only article printed about winter carnival I have decided to remedy an omission. There has been no mention of all the people who worked so hard to make Carnival what it was: a success. As for the people who think that there was no Carnival spirit I would like to have seen them standing on Allen in the rain dressed in garbage bags gatechecking, or collecting pinnies so that Carnival could go on despite the weather.

People are too often ready to criticize without doing anything constructive to help change and I would like to see some of the critics with their names on committees next year. As far as I am concerned, Carnival was a great success, and since I know several of the people who worked really hard for it, I can appreciate the amount of work that went into it.

To those who handled forms, raffle tickets, T-shirts, and the Night Club; the people who set up accommodations for the skiers; the skiers themselves who skied in adverse conditions and still did remarkably we; those responsible for registration, advertising, publicity; Gatecheckers; police; Campus Security and Nordic Fest organisers, to name just a few of the committees and groups involved and to the Race chairmen and all the other co-chairmen and -women of Winter Carnival I would like to express my sincere thanks of all the Middlebury students who enjoyed Carnival, the Pits traying team for example.

Jane Buckley

trbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtr

In the wings - Jerry Ford

Let's try to imagine what is going on in Jerry Ford's head in all this. We sat across from him at breakkast recently; the first time in four months. A lot has changed in four months. In December impeachment was unthinkable, now we believe it will happen. Mr. Nixon's plight is horrible. It is like a whale in a school of barracuda biting out chunks of live flesh. Republicans are panicking. Gov. Sargent of Massachusetts says he had better resign. Wilbur Mills, one of the most cautious barons in the House, says he thinks he will resign when the facts come out on his tax agatements. The attack is deplorably unsubstantiated; and yet, Mills is generally right.

Above all, we note the devastating oratorical use Senator Bentsen (D) of Texas is making of Nixon difficulties. You hear it on the radio. Bentsen has whipped his Texas crowd to a frenzy. "John F. Kennedy," he shouts, "gave a tax cut to all the American people!" The crowd yells. Then Bentsen comes down like a pile-driver. "Richard Nixon took a tax cut—for himself!" There is a positive blood-lust in the mob's cry. He continues, "Lyndon Johnson launched programs to improve the well-being of all the American people." Shouts of approval. Then, he says, "This administration has set about to repeal these programs." The pile-driver hesitates and then smacks down—"and just about the only improvements we can see are--in San Clemente and Key Biscayne!"

These are ferocious arguments—personal. Can you imagine this autumn with Democratic candidates ranging the nation with attacks like that?

And so we come back to Jerry Ford. No vice president in history, not even Thomas R. Marshall after Wilson's stroke (remember Marshall?—the man who said "What this country needs is a good five-cent cigar") had so difficult a role. Marshall just hibernated. Ford must go out and pretend that nothing has happened. He must say that soon things will all be normal again. He must bend down and pretend to pluck a daisy while the earth shakes.

Somewhere Jerry must relax. Maybe at home. "I don't know that I can hold it," we imagine him saying. "I must support the President—but not too much. I got burned once." Maybe it is unfair to speculate on such matters, but we can imagine his continuing, "I wouldn't say this to a soul else on earth. But the President—well, I don't see how he can last. Surely, his position is eroding. What do I do?

"I think you are just wonderful, Jerry!" we trust the admirable Mrs. Ford says. Ford is a meat-and potatoes man, a decent man, a good man. He is unremarkable, a follower and not a leader; not subtle; unimaginative; arch-conservative.

We reporters like him and ask our smiling but treacherous questions. He complains of the inquisition to which they are subjecting Mr. Nixon. But didn't Congress put him through the ropes himself when he came up for confirmation as Vice President? Oh, yes, he responds, but the situation was different—in his case they were exploring his "personal integrity." Jaws drop. What in the world are the special prosecutor and the House Judiciary Committee exploring in the White House now? But we don't say it. Our silence is not due to delicacy. It is just that Jerry does not see the relationship; the obvious awful parallel. It eludes him.

He is not a subtle man. He has openness and old-fashioned civility. One thing we note; there is a lot more water between him and the White House now than last January when he made that speech in Atlantic City charging that a "small group of activists are out to impeach the President." He has dropped that line.

Now and then he puts in a White House commercial. He is struck, he says, by how many people come up to him, and tell him they are for the President! But when asked point-blank if people aren't getting the impression that Mr. Nixon has something to hide, he isn't able to finesse it, his honesty comes out: "My advice has consistently been to him to be as cooperative as possible," he says. How about that crucial day of March 21 (just a year ago) when Mr. Nixon now acknowledges John Dean told him of the cover-up; doesn't he think the President's reaction should have been stronger?

We are surprised to see him hesitate and then answer in a low voice, "I think in retrospect, that would have been wiser."

Pressing the point, we ask Jerry Ford whether, if he had been President, he wouldn't have exposed the plot right then and there? Again we are absorbed by his low-voiced answer, "I think I would have, yes," he says.

The President is complex; the vice president uncomplicated. He makes honest answers. Maybe too honest for a politician. He is a typical Republican of the House, which means he is to the right of the Republicans in the nation. One wonders how it would be if he were President? Any new situation, I guess, requiring imaginative adaptablity would find him in trouble.

Mr. Ford goes on the attack. "If the Democrats get a smashing victory this fall and a veto-proof Congress" he says, then we would have the "wild spenders?" Twice he says it would be "like the Congress of 1965-66." He says it with horror.

I look up that Congress and that election, when Johnson beat Goldwater. Republicans lost an extraordinary 36 seats in the House, the lineup in 1965 was 295 to 140. And what happened? The objective **Congressional Quarterly** wrote at the time that so many "landmark social measures passed in 1965" that they made it "one of the most productive on record." That Congress originated Medicare, passed two civil right acts, housing acts, federal education bills: the pace was "so breathless says the survey that it caused a major revision of the image" of Congress as an institution.

And what did Jerry Ford, the Republican leader, do in all this? Why he opposed. Yes, the right-wing Americans for Constitutional Action gave him a top rating on his voting index of 77 out of a possible 100 percent. In 25 years in Congress Jerry Ford has voted against food stamps, minimum wages, public housing the OEO, the 1964 Civil Rights act, against rent subsidies, public works and so on. His record is consistently on the side of big business at the expense of the disadvantaged. He is frank and open. He does not try to hide his belief that to have another Congress like 1965-66 would be the worst thing he can imagine.

the watergate consumer hostages

By Ralph Nader

Watergate-mired Richard Nixon is all but willing to sell the White House to big business to maintain the support of the large corporations.

Earlier this month his operatives moved to make cancer, respiratory diseases and other pollution sicknesses hostage to his Watergate troubles. Over the strong objections of Environmental Protection Administrator, Russell E. Train, Mr. Nixon plans to send proposals to Congress that would virtually scuttle the air pollution and envionmental impact laws. Both laws are designed to save lives and prevent diseases but industry wants them nullified.

Now Roy Ash, former Litton Industries chief and presently the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, is working with his boss in the White House to crush the consumer protection agency (CPA) bill now winding through Congress to give consumers a strong voice in Washington. Congressional support for this bill is strengthening in these times of rapid inflation, fake energy shortages and angry consumers. So the White House is soft-peddling its former blatant opposition in favor of chipping away at the CPA at every possible stage from the House and Senate Committees to the floor votes to the House-Senate Conference meeting.

The Nixon-Ash strategy is being tutored and supported by the national Chamber of Commerce, the Grocery Manufacturers of America and dozens of other giant corporations and trade groups. For four years this group has blocked the CPA bill or so weakened it that consumer advocates have refused to support its remnants. Informally known as the "Madison Group," this clique of big business representatives earned the moniker after a clandestine meeting to forge a joint opposition in the Madison Hotel two years ago.

The men identified with this "Madison Group" effort are Donald Kendall, head of Pepsi-Cola and a close friend of Mr. Nixon; Donald Goodall of American Cyanamid; Richard Darling of J.C. Penny; Wayne Smithey of Ford Motor Co; Al Borland of General Motors; W. Pickett of General Electric and the omnipresent Bryce Harlow who shuttles back and forth from Proctor & Gamble and the White House where he is a key Nixon aide.

Some of these men operate almost like a drill team on Capitol Hill. They parcel out which members of the House and the Senate they are to visit and pressure. Senior members are seen by a relay team followed or preceded by letters, telegrams and phone calls from companies in their districts or states. Jack Brooks (DemTexas), second ranking on the House Government Operations Committee has been visited several times but the man with the last active spittoon in Congress still supports the CPA.

Why is industry so vehemently opposed to this consmer bill? Because the CPA provides consumers with skilled legal, scientific, medical, engineering, economic, and accounting advocates who would challenge, expose or take to court all the numerous regulatory agencies that are dominated by industry to ignore the rights of consumers to fair, safe, competitive goods and services. The proposed consumer agency would be small; it would not regulate anything, which is one reason why it could be such a powerful advocate.

For example, Mr. Simon, who has been Simonizing America with slick, shiny rhetoric while pushing relentlessly the upward surge of gasoline and fuel prices as his solution for the so-called energy shortages, whould have to face the determined challenges of consumer lawyers and economists. Simon's agency is so thick with former oil executives (at least 52) in policymaking positions that without a CPA the oil industry and ex-investment banker Simon will continue to pave the way for massive petroleum profits and consumer gouges.

The CPA would be a catalyst and focus for the entire consumer movement just as the vastly bigger Departments of Agriculture and Commerce are for agribusiness and industry and commerce. Decisions about food and drug standards, meat and poultry inspection, price controls, auto, tire, bus, rail and aviation safety, flammable fabrics, household product safety and many other important concerns of Americans will be monitored and prodded by the CPA to be more pro-consumer.

When corporations get richer and consumers get poorer (in their purchasing power) the economy cannot be considered healthy no matter what the real rise in gross national product may be. When environmental diseases can be prevented and are not, the sickness of Watergate causes the sickness of many innocent people who are hostage to Mr. Nixon's desperate currying of favor with the captains of big industry.

Members of Congress are shaping up behind the consumer bill because they are hearing from their consumers back home. One letter, call or postcard is estimated on Capitol Hill to be reflective of at least 10 other people who believe the same thing but didn't write. The CPA bill will be coming to the floor of the Senate and House in the next few weeks. Let your Senator and Representative send you a copy of the CPA bill and find some time to send them a message.

the middlebury campus

college workers integral to community

By LUCIA SOLORZANO

There are over 110 persons at Middlebury College who help make a student's life easier. These employees are non-academic personnel who feed the hungry, clean the dirty, and are seldom recognized for their aid.For the most part, they speak highly of the students and claim to enjoy their work.

This group includes 64 maids and janitors and about 50 food and dining hall employees on the Middlebury campus.

Non-academic personnel include both persons on a weekly payroll and those on a monthly list. Custodial workers and those connected with the food services are paid weekly. George Commins is supervisor of custodial personnel and Gordon Bridges is director of both the dining hall and dormitory operations.

Also considered weekly payroll personnel are the groundsmen, carpenters, electricians, plumbers, and mechanics. Their supervisor is Henry Clook. Non-academic persons who receive their pay on a monthly basis include library assistants, data-processing employees, secretaries, mailing service workers, college store employees, and others.

On the average, the custodial and dining hall employees work five days a week for between 25 and 40 hours. The majority have been employed by the college between six and twelve years, with a few marking their 26th and 30th years of service.

Bridges noted that there is very little job turnover in this work from year to year.

Retirement and discharge are usually the situations that vacate these positions. Bridges noted that there is "very little firing" done at Middlebury, and in most cases the reasons are neglect of work or heavy drinking affecting proper job performance.

Ralph Eaton, assistant business manager of personnel, also noted infrequent discharges for "lack of cooperation" in which drinking on the job, improper job performance, and irregular attendance are all included. As Eaton noted, "the College is reluctant to pay for drinking time."

Equal Rights

Mr. Eaton recalled that three to four years ago the College was asked to look into possible employment situations which might be discriminatory on the grounds of sex. "After further study," Eaton explained, "the College proceeded to alter its policies which prompted to some degree the possibility of considering women for custodial work." Eaton added, "If the pay is going to be the same for men and women, why not?"

Mr.Bridges noted that the College has always had more men than women in its employ and has never tried to balance them. He added, however, "we don't discriminate." To participate in a quota system and balance the sexes, Mr.Bridges feared, would mean the release of a lot of long-time employees. Bridges also stated that not as many women are available for these jobs in a rural area like Vermont.

Mr.Eaton declared that in reference to the absence of blacks on the non-academic staff, the College does not discriminate and is under no pressure to increase the number of blacks or other minorities in non-academic work. Mr. Eaton asserted, "I don't recall a single black applicant for full time, regular work." He added that this applied only to the past five years that he had headed personnel.

Occasionally, he continued, black students do apply for summer employment and are hired.

Pay

Pay is determined on a varied and almost individual basis at Middlebury. Mr. Eaton affirmed, "the base pay is equal for men and women doing equal work."

The janitors and maids on the payroll are all at different rates, however, Mr. Bridges explained. This is because the rate rises with longer periods of service and one's ability to do the work. Mr. Bridges added that wages are figured "mostly on merit, with increases given basically once a year."

Eaton stated that the raises for merit are for good performance and are not automatically given at the end of each year."Some work performances do merit raises," he declared.

Eaton added, however, that there is no material difference between a janitor and a maid. He again noted that until three to four years ago, all janitors were men. Now, however, women custodians are located in several of the buildings such as Painter, the service building, Voter, Hadley, and Pearsons.

Bridges wished to drop the distinction between maids and janitors, and preferred to group them as "men and women in cleaning". He explained that until a few years ago, "maids" were responsible for cleaning the students' rooms on one floor each, as well as the lounges and bathrooms they do now.

When this responsibility ended, however, there was a surplus of women to do just the bathrooms and lounges for a complete dorm. Rather than dismiss a great number of these workers, Mr. Bridges continued, some were placed where they were most needed, often as the sole maintenance person in a building. He affirmed that both janitors and maids do about the same work and finally admitted, "Yes, their base pay would be the same."

Most of the employees who consider themselves "maids" work five days a week from 7 am.to noon. Many said thay enjoy working just these morning hours and would not work if they had to do more.

Two maids distinguished between their duties and those of a janitor. A janitor, they explained, works 7 to 3:30 pm.and does all the mopping on the stairs and halls. He also empties the waste containers.During the winter, he shovels in front of the doorways.

One woman who considers herself a janitor added that the only new duty she acquired was emptying the waste containers and vacuuming. She, as well as other female custodians, is the only cleaning person in her building. Most of the male and female janitors work about 40 hours a week, with a few exceptions.

Kitchen Pay

Pay for kitchen workers, Mr. Bridges stated, is calculated according to the responsibility of the job. A chef, he explained, has more responsibility than the cook and is in charge of the kitchen. One chef noted, "the cook is over a more specific operation. I'm in charge of the whole meal."

There are both men and women chefs, though almost all of the cooks are male. The staff servers who oversee the student workers are all female, as are the full-time counter employees in the Crest Room.

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photo by nicholas andros

Dorothy Quesnel, Battell maid.

abbey pond...

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to a nuclear power plant.

Saul said that it is time for the country to look at its use of energy and the way in which we satisfy it. He suggested a "crash program" to develop sources of energy other than possibly dangerous nuclear plants, or plants such as the pump storage facility, which "destroy desirable areas, ruin residential areas, and ruin productive farm lands."

Saul also said, "Conservation must be practiced." He believes that the utilities should curb their promotion and "contribute to the decrease of demand for energy."

Professor Saul gave a brief history of the Abbey Pond issue. A few years ago, the Vermont Electric Power Compant (VELCO) considered a number of Vermont sites for the generation of electricity. One site was in Orwell and another was in East Middlebury, on the New Haven River (the Abbey Pond site). This generated the original controversy. However, Saul said, "Things quieted down."

Recently, Velco has been considering a series of possible plans for supplying future power needs. One plan is to construct nuclear plants in Orwell and North Troy.

Another plan is to construct a nuclear plant somewhere in the area, and a pump storage plant in East Middlebury. Saul claimed that with this plan, there would be transmission lines "criss-crossing Middlebury" between the nuclear plant and the pump storage plant.

Professor Smith explained that power plants are built for three types of energy use. Some plants, built for "base load," produce electricity for constant use. Other plants, built for "peak demand," produce electricity during the two or three hours per day of increased use. Still other plants produce electricity a few hours at a time for the "intermediate block" of energy use.

A pump storage plant is useful only for "peak demands." It requires energy from another plant to run during non-peak hours.

According to Smith, nuclear plants are the most feasible means of obtaining this additional energy.During the night, when the energy demand is lowest, the nuclear plant feeds electricity to the pump storage plant, which then operates only during the peak demand time in the morning.

Smith explained that according to the latest demand forecasts, "Vermont does very neatly until 1977 or 1978." However, then a plant for "peak demand" will be needed. In 1983 or 1984, a "base load" plant will be needed.

Vermont has a "capability responsibility" as a member of the New England Power Pool (NEPOOL), Smith said. If, in the future, Vermont cannot buy enough power from other states or Canada, a plant will have to be built."We can't wave out responsibility for providing for our own needs."

Smith claimed that since Vermont has "very elaborately constructed" safeguards for the environment, "The days when a company could get away with something are long gone."

Saul described the environmental effects of the pump storage plant. Several dams would be built on the New Haven River to form two reservoirs.As a result, Saul said, "The expectation is that they would dry up Abbey Pond and inundate 300 acres within the confines of the Green Mountain National Forests." This area includes a beaver pond, and a bog area which is one of the few left in Vermont.

Also, the Battell Biological Reserve, 400 acres of "climax vegetation" owned by Middlebury College, would be damaged because its watershed would be blocked.

The entire power facility would affect about 950 acres. Approximately 789 acres of productive farmland would be ruined, Saul said.

The dams also "pose a rather interesting problem," for the residents near the plant, Saul claimed. He is worried that the dams might break in a heavy storm.

There have been suggestions that the recreational possibilities of the two reservoirs would be like those of natural lakes.However, Saul stated that the lower reservoir would be "one incredibly smelly mess."

After the professors' presented their views on the pump storage plant, they answered questions from members of the Student Forum.

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college workers...

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Contracts?

There are no contracts with any of these workers, though. The term of employment is based solely on, Mr. Bridges stated, "the job performance." He continued, "it is very rare for workers to have contracts. We tell them they are employees and are eligible for the benefits of the College. There are no written contracts."

Benefits

Most of the workers said they like the College as an employer, and they particularly noted the "good benefits" they receive.

Ralph Eaton, as head of personnel, explained that his job is "to help all non-academic groups with all their fringe benefits." He continued, "I wave the flag here loud and long for the benefits of the College."

One example, Mr. Eaton noted, is health insurance. The College pays 50 percent or more of the total premium, depending upon whether the employee is single, married, or has a family.

An employee is eligible for retirement benefits, Mr. Eaton continued, after five years employment at Middlebury, if he is 35 or older. An employee younger than 35 must have been employed by the College for at least ten years to become eligible for the benefits.

Mr. Eaton noted that the College sets aside five per cent of the worker's total monthly earning "at the College's expense, not the employee's," and coffers it towards a retirement fund. The normal retirement age is 65 and under this plan where the worker receives benefits from the College alone, the person must stay until he is 65. If an employee has a disability which enables him to receive social security disability funds, he may receive his retirement benefits earlier.

If an employee wishes, Mr. Eaton continued, he may contribute three per cent of his own monthly income along with the five per cent at the College's expense. "These retirement benefits are fully vested in the employee after five years' participation (in this specific program)." Mr. Eaton added. This occurs only after the worker's five or ten years of becoming eligible for any of Middlebury's retirement benefits. After this time, all of the College's and his own benefits are then in his own name, and he will receive them when he leaves the employ of the College.

Another benefit is granted to any non-academic employee who is the head of a household and has been with the College for ten years or more. Such an employee receives free tuition for his children, if they attend this college. There are also cash grant scholarships of up to $1,000 for these same heads of households whose children are accepted at other institutions.

Life insurance begins after an employee has been at the College three years, Mr. Eaton continued. The College pays the full premium at its own expense. The size of the policy is based on the employee's salary.

Workers also get all I.D. card privileges, among them admittance to Middlebury sports events and a slight discount at the college store and golf course.

Vacation periods differ according to the schedule of the regular academic year and the summer school. Sick leave for the weekly payroll persons is one day a month, accumulative to 60 days with pay.

Most of the workers are pleased with the benefits, but many were also unsure about what benefits they were receiving since they had first been hired as workers by the College ten or more years ago.

The Students

Reactions to Middlebury students among the workers was for the most part very favorable. "They are very friendly," some Crest Room employees noted. "They are an honest bunch, or about 90% of them are. Most are patient and polite. They didn't used to be, but they have quieted down a lot."

Some of the cafeteria servers found a few students rude but the majority seemed polite. One noted the great waste of food and a second added, ""The food isn't as bad as they claim. At home, a lot of them wouldn't be getting meat every night."

Another kitchen supervisor added, "The kids are pretty good as a rule, but if they think they can get away with something, they'll try it."

The cleaning personnel felt that the students as a rule are "very nice" and once in a while very messy.

Damage Increase

In those dorms originally all female to which men had been admitted, the employees considered the damage worse. One employee noted, "There is more breakage, more messes." Another added that furniture in the lounges, windows, candy and cigarette machines, lamp shades, and ceiling lights are all being damaged, replaced, and soon damaged again.

One employee noted that the damage was being done mostly on weekends, when there was no one really around to supervise the students. This worker recommended older persons as house directors to remain on weekends and take their time off during the week. The employee reasoned that funds used to pay this person would be equal to that lost in the present weekend destruction.

Another employee also complained about the house directors. "They don't have time to listen to us, and they tell us not to bother them."

Outside of damage, one employee was distressed that her dormitory's newly-acquired men take showers for longer than a half hour. She can't get them out so she can clean the bathroom. These men also take "hard" showers, another added, and flood the floors.

The employees in originally all-male dormitories that have admitted women say their work is a lot easier. The custodian in the campus' only all-male dormitory, though, said she "loved working with the boys; they couldn't give me another job." She is glad her building has not become coed.

Furniture taken out of the study lounges and furniture left in the halls were also complained of by the employees. Many also were glad that room service had been ended, but agreed that by the end of the year, the rooms were that much more difficult to clean.

Who Notices?

One employee expressed with much understanding, "Many students just don't realize the service we give them." He continued, "You've got to be 50-50 with them; you can't be too mean." He added that for the past few years the students have been more careful. He said he tried to tell them to co-operate because, "We've got to please our bosses, not you."

The employee wondered what both students and professors act like at home.

Most of the employees agreed that the students don't think about and are not deliberate in what they are doing. Those employed in lecture areas wished that students would be more careful with food, drinks, cigarette ashes, and their muddy feet on the backs of chairs.

Complaints?

Mr. Bridges said that employee complaints are rare and are usually because the students are messy. But he added, in his 19 years of work at Middlebury, he could not recall 19 times complaints had been voiced.

The workers' feelings on voicing complaints are varied. Many said they often spoke to Mr. Commins. Some said they didn't have anything to complain about and "supposed" they would go to Mr. Commins if they did. A few said they doubted the College would listen.

Tom Plumb, head of a student forum working group on employees' rights, said that the employees at Middlebury enjoy their work, but are afraid to speak up if they have a grievance. He regrets that they have no grievance procedure to register complaints through.

Plumb and his group hope to form an employee's council. The council, he explained, would consist of a couple of people from each area of work below an administrative level, which would set up a procedure the grievance would follow.

Plumb hoped the workers would feel free to speak up if they had a formal complaint process to use. Plumb noted that his group has not yet spoken to the workers because they wanted to have a plan first. He said they would speak with some of the employees in a few weeks.

Plumb also hoped to form a State of the Employees Report, which would define how wages are set up, contracts, etc.

Plumb hoped the employees will support his plan.

environmental issues

BY TOM PLUMB

Oil shale development in the West is off and running.

Standard Oil Co. of Indiana and Gulf Oil Corporation have bid jointly $210 million for the opportunity to develop oil shale on 5,120 acres of federal land in northwest Colorado. The last time Interior tried to lease oil shale lands in 1968, all bids were rejected because they were too low. The 1968 high bid was $250,000. The increase in bids is due to the tightening of domestic energy resources over the past few years. The cost of producing synthetic crude from shale is now competitive with the cost of conventional crude production.

Oil is produced from shale by either strip- or deep-mining oil bearing rock, which is then heated to release the oil from the rock. It is estimated that between 600 and 2,000 billion barrels of oil are present in the rocks underlying 17,000 acres in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming. Of these, it is economically feasible to recover only about 80 billion barrels.

A critical review of the oil shale programs recently prepared by the Environmental Impact Assessment Project determined that oil shale production would create air and water pollution, disturb wildlife, and cause mammoth revegetation problems in mined areas.

Banning the Bottle

Cayuga County became the first municipality in New York State to enact a beverage container deposit law. The legislation which calls for a mandatory deposit of 5¢ on all beer and soft drink containers sold in the county, will reduce litter, alleviate solid waste problems, and conserve materials and energy. Passed in a tight 11-to-10 vote on November 26 of last year, the new law will go into effect one year from the passage date.

It is expected that New York's Erie, Onondaga, and Suffolk Counties will pass similar legislation. The New York State legislature is also considering container legislation.

Approximately 60 billion throwaway beer and soft drink containers wasted 2115 trillion British Thermal Units of energy during 1972, reports the Crusade for a Cleaner Environment.

That waste is in part equivalent to

— 18.2 billion kilowatt hours of electricity, or enough to supply 9.1 million relatively affluent Americans' electrical needs for an entire year.

— 1.69 billion gallons of gasoline, or enough to run nearly 1.7 million automobiles at 10 miles per gallon for an average 10,000 mile driving year.

Doesn't that make you want to drive

continued on p. 13

mitchell...

continued from p. 4

is far reaching. And "Just Like a Train" is a beautiful chant of a busy road musician, more than just a traintime road-blues song of impressions.

One may relate to many of the scenes of course. But more than that, the words are almost biting. Their poetry reinforces a sincerity of emotions and ideas that is quite penetrating. Her grace is ever present on the musical surface. Underneath though, behind "the waves at Malibu" ("Trouble Child"), there is much tension to be found.

Joni Mitchell sings a lot about men. Her lover or lovers remain quite mysterious, though. One never knows really what kind of a person she is looking for in her music. Perhaps he is a needful one, like Joni, in "Court and Spark". (The title of this song is interesting enough, but the song merely raises the now familiar subject of a man quitting society for his true love. Unless the album is really this intense, this song doesn't deserve to be an introduction.)

But perhaps Joni is looking for a "free" man: The man in "Help Me" or in "Raised on Robbery". Whoever he is, we know that she is anxious. She is:

"Waiting for a car
Climbing
Climbing
Climbing a hill."
In "Help Me" she sings:
"Help me
I think I'm falling
In love again
When I get that crazy feeling, I know
I'm in trouble again."

The album is that crazy feeling; yet, her lover remains a mystery. And so **Court and Spark** goes to no particular place. It is more like a clickety-clack train ride through a lot of places.

Court and Spark does, however, explore a greater part of the musical world than her previous albums have. A distinctive element of this album is the use of a wider range of musical instruments and talents. Things become more alive and full in many instances. For example, the appearance of the talents of David Crosby, Graham Nash, and Jose Feliciano in "Free Man in Paris" tends to root out some of her cliche stuff which might otherwise detract from the song. Another classic example is the shocker of hearing Cheech and Chong do a (very) brief appearance in "Twisted". The electric sounds done by Robbie Robertson in "Raised on Robbery" are also a very nice spice. Instruments include trumpets, woodwinds, reeds, and chimes, with good background vocals and double-trackings of Joni's voice. Indeed there is a wider range of musical input into this album than we have seen before.

Mitchell's voice is of course the standout. Joni does a few new things, particularly some very interesting inflections and jumps. The musicians follow it quite closely, which results in both her voice and the instruments being accentuated nicely. Even the less impressive pieces are tinged with an interesting The album is, however, dull in points. Her style can be repetitive and several riffs have, by this album, become cliche. It seems though, that the musicians try to keep these soft spots as interesting as possible. The album is indeed deep, as it is alive and interesting. Joni Mitchell's **Court and Spark** comes forth in beauty and grace as a piece of art from an unquestionably graceful musician.

the middlebury campus

fmphasis

WRMC Special Programming Schedule for the week of March 21-29.

Thursday, March 21
6:30-7:00 Russian Show
7:30-8:30 Live Coverage of Proctor Lounge debate on the future of Winter Term (public invited)

Friday, March 22
7:30-8:00 An Evening With ..."Rosalie Sorrels"
10:00-10:30 National Lampooon Radio Houtr

Monday, March 25
6:30-7:00 Washington Window (guest to be announced)
7:30-8:00 Jazz Revisited "Great Blues Accompaniasts"
8:00-9:00 Music Special of the Week "Music of the 1930's and 1940's with Kevin Commins"
9:00-9:30 National Lampoon Radio Hour
10:00-11:00 WRMC Mystery Theater **Let George Do It** "A Simple Case" and **Matt Slade, Private Detective** "Pattern For A Friend"

Tuesday , March 26
6:30 -7:00 Spanish Show
7:30-8:30 Focus On Women

Wednesday, March 27
6:30-7:00 Radio Smithsonian "Collection of Classic Jazz, Part 1"
7:30-8:30 Lecture Series "Lester Thurow, "The Economics of Income Distribution"

Thursday, March 28
6:30-7:00 German Show
7:30-8:30 Firing Line with guest, Former Secretary of State, Dean Rusk

Friday, March 29
7:30-8:30 An Evening With ..."Psychic , Jean Huston
10:00-10:30 National Lampoon Radio Hour

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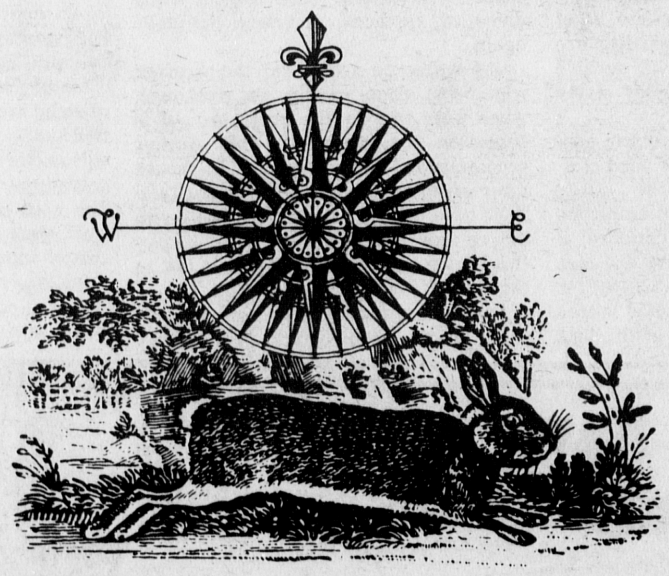

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e.q. ...

continued from p. 11

below 50, turn off your lights, and do everything E.Q. has been teaching for so long? Not likely, and until big business shapes up there is little reason for doing this, except that if we didn't cut down (and big business doesn't) we'd really be in bad shape.

The Royal Crown Cola Co. has begun promoting returnable, reusable quart bottles. It has become the company's number-one priority for the coming year to encourage local bottlers to use refillable quart containers. Royal Crown has set up a three-point promotional program which includes glass bottle purchase assistance, the establishment of 15 locations to provide returnable, reusable production facilities within about 200 miles of most key franchises and freight subsidies to defray costs for bottlers who purchase filled quarts from neighboring franchise areas. So there's still hope.

According to a member of the Science Council of Canada, taking a shower instead of a bath saves about 5 gallons of hot water. And if you shower with a friend, you only need to heat water for one shower, instead of two. The Science Council also suggests not sleeping alone. Replace electric blankets, which have a 190-watt power-use rating, with a warm body.

Alaska Pipeline

Secretary of the Interior Rogers Morton signed the right-of-way permit for the long-contested Trans-Alaskan Pipeline on January 23, a week after Federal Judge George Hart dismissed the environmentalist suit against the project and dissolved the injunction ordered last year.

In a study conducted in 1971-2, the Alaska Cooperative Wildlike Research Unit built a simulated pipeline complete with ramps and underpasses at Prudhoe Bay, on Alaska's North Slope. Of 5,559 caribou that encountered the simulated pipeline, 4,275 refused to cross.

Undisturbed migration patterns are as vital to the health of the herd as circulatory systems are to its individual animals. Caribou seldom follow the same migration route for two years in succession. The slow-growing lichens and mosses that feed them take several years to regenerate after each passage of the herd. Each year brings a new route and no one has been able to predict where the Caribou will show up next year. So who's to say they'll come upon the ramps, and if they do, will they cross them?

The **Boston Globe** said on February 3, 1974 that the Palmer Observatory reported a moderate earthquake that shook central Alaska early February 2.

A spokesman said that the quake, which measured 5.1. on the Richter scale was felt strongly in Anchorage, Palmer, and other communities. It centered about 90 miles northeast of Anchorage and occurred at 6:55 A.M. You'd think that the oil companies wouldn't want to repair pipelines damaged by an earthquake, let alone lose the oil.

Red Letter Dates

The environmental red letter dates for this issue will cover the period of March 23 to March 29.

On March 23, 1971, the Supreme Court ruled that state courts are just as competent as the Supreme Court to handle disputed questions. This negates the process of going immediately to the high court with suits against polluters by invoking the court's power to try certain cases in which a state is a party.

Under the Act of March 24, 1828, the first state-owned railroad was constructed. It was the Philadelphia and Columbia Railway. On March 24, 1970, the Ontario government banned sport and commerical fishing in Canadian waters of Lake St. Claire after Walleye Pike in the lake were found to contain 1.3-7 parts per million of mercury.

The Department of Agriculture announced cancellation of federal registration of insecticides, lindane and BHC for use on beans, citrus, corn and peas on March 25, 1970.

The Supreme Court of the state of Washington upheld the constitutionality of the state's outdoor advertising control law on March 26, 1968. And on March 26, 1970, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission fired a megaton-sized nuclear weapon 3,590 feet below ground in a remote corner of its desert test site in Nevada.

Dr. Abraham Gesner secured U.S. patent #12612 on March 27, 1855, for his process of obtaining oil (kerosene) from bituminous shale and cannel coal for illuminating purposes. Plumas National Forest in California was established on March 27, 1905 and Santa Fe National Forest was established in Arizona on March 28, 1918. And on March 27, 1964, a severe earthquake ripped Alaska, killing 114 and casting tidal waves into the Pacific Ocean. The Alaskan fault was part of the same system as the one on which Bodega Head #1 Nuclear Power Plant was to rest. Seven months later, when the excavation turned up a secondary earthquake fault, the Bodega Head plans were dropped.

On March 28, 1972, Britain banned the importation of furgs, skins, rugs, and coverlet made of tiger, snow leopard, and clouded leopard.

The U.S. Senate consented to the adoption of a treaty providing for the prohibition of the "use of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases and all analogous materials or devices" on March 29, 1922.

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announcements

Environmentally oriented summer jobs

the middlebury campus

An innovative program designed to match up qualified students with groups and agencies needing manpower for projects related to the environment has announced an April 5 deadline for students' application to the program.

John Cook, who developed and heads the Environmental Intern Program based at the Massachusetts Audubon Society's headquarters in Lincoln, Mass, says he places highly qualified students with non-profit, industrial or government agencies that need personnel to carry out environmentally-oriented projects for the three month summer period or longer.

Cook said he began the project as a summer program in 1971 and matched eleven interns with jobs in three New England states; now the program operates year 'round and he is accepting applications for 160 jobs in all of the New England states and New York.

The jobs that will be available range from work with the Council on the Environment of New York City to creating a program for the New England Aquarium. Applications are being accepted from college undergraduates, those who have already earned a bachelor's degree and students who are working on or have finished graduate progrrams. The students selected are matched with jobs in fields in which they have interest and training.

Cook explained that students receive salaries during their internships corresponding to the academic degrees they have earned. The Environmental Intern Program and the agencies requiring the intern share the total cost of the internship.

Cook said the jobs are challenging and advises that only students who feel highly qualified apply to the program; those interested should call for application forms from the Environmental Intern Program at Massachusetts Audubon headquarters in Lincoln , tel. 617-259-9500.

Library hours restored

Beginning March 16 the Library will return to its regular Saturday hours, 8 A.M. to 10:45 P.M.

Yale Russian Chorus

This year the Russian Orthodox and Western Easters happen to coincide, and in celebration of the occasion, on April 12, Good Friday, the Russian Club will be priveleged to host the Yale Russian Chorus. This nationally renowned group of thirty-five men has toured abroad, and has been excellently received in past performances here at Middlebury.

The chorus will present a varied program including Russian Orthodox literature, folk songs, and miscellany described as "something more modern" - something for everyone.

The performance will be at 8:00 P.M. in Mead Chapel, to be followed by a reception in Proctor Lounge.

Robert Frost Centennial Exhibit

A Robert Frost Centennial Exhibit, consisting of letters, manuscripts, photographs and works of the late poet is now on display in the main lobby and Abernethy Room of the Starr Library.

The exhibit, to run through the first week of April, has been assembled from materials in the College's Abernethy Library, a special collection of American literature, and from the personal collection of Dr. Reginald L. Cook, Middlebury's Charles A. Dana Professor Emeritus of American Literature. It has been assembled by Robert Buckeye, Abernathy Library Curator.

Included in the display are such items as an annotated copy of "Masque of Mercy," and a first draft of the preface to "Masque of Reason," both collections of Frost's poetry; photographs by David Rhinelander, whose work was the basis for the artwork on the forthcoming Robert Frost commemorative stamp; a Frost notebook, with poems in manuscript; and books, letters, Christmas cards, and a transcript of a lecture by Frost given at

The Robert Frost Room in Starr Library, which contains a continuing display of Frost memorabilia, will also be open to visitors during the centennial exhibit.

The exhibit honors the 100th anniversary of the poet's birth, which will occur on March 26. It is open to the public at no charge.

Starr Library hours are 8:00—11:45 daily, 8:00—10:45 Saturdays, and 1:00—11:45 on Sundays.

Shumann's art at Johnson

"In the Meadows Green, We Sit," a collection of relief sculpture and three-dimensional paintings by Peter Shumann, will be on exhibit in the main entrance hall fo the Johnson Building at Middlebury College, March 18—31.

Peter Shumann is the director of the Bread and Puppet Theatre of Plainfield, Vt. He started his career as a sculptor and dancer in his native Germany, but following his arrival in the United States he founded the Bread and Puppet Theater as a means of combining sculpture and drama in modes recalling medieval religious drama and Japanese Noh theatre.

The artist has exhibited his work in the Guggengeim Musem in New York City as part of an independent show.

Using such crude materials as card board boxes, plywood and paper mache, Schumann has created and ensemble of panels where repetition and variation of small figures and groupings of figures recall both theatrical sets and cathedral reliefs. Containing brilliant colors and several symbolic variations, each panel is unique, yet works with the whole exhibit to produce an unusual visual experience.

Following the showing at Middlebury the exhibit will move on to Burlington and New York.

The Shumann exhibit will be open to the public at the Johnson Gallery, 1—5 pm. daily and 7—10 pm. Tuesday and Wednesday.

Shakespeare's "As You Like It" this weekend

Shakespeare's classic comedy "As You Like It" will be presented by the Middlebury College Department of English and Drama, Friday through Sunday, March 22-24 at Wright Memorial Theatre.

Curtain time for all three public performances of the student production is 8 pm.

Directed by Jan L. Crean, a senior English and Drama major from Elkins Park, Pa., the production reveals that Shakespeare's sense of humor, understanding of young love, and appreciation of the true bonds of friendship and kinship is timeless. Despite the difference in language used in the play, it is just as cogent today as it was when written by the English playwright.

A warm, bouncy comedy, "As You Like It" promises an enjoyable and thoughtful evening for all who know "What 'tis to love." Portraying the cast of unforgettable characters are: Carolyn Heard as Rosalind, Thomas Davis as Orlando, Erin McKiernan as Celia, Jonathon Ribner as Duke Senior, Chris Sweeney as Duke Frederick , Kevin Commins as Touchstone, Craig Simmons as Jacques, and many more.

Tickets for the production went on sale Friday, March 15. Reservations can be made by calling the Wright Theater box office at 388-2665 between 9 am. and 4 pm. daily. Admission is $1.50 for adults and $1 for students and a special group rate of $1 for 20 or more persons.

No campus meals during vacation

The Dean of Students has announced that Spring recess will begin on Saturday, March 30th and last through Sunday, April 7th. During the recess dormitories will be open. Proctor Hall and the SDU dining halls will be closed after the noon meal on March 30th and will reopen for dinner on April 7th. The Crest Room will be closed during the vacation

If you plan to remain on campus during the vacation, please notify your House Director.

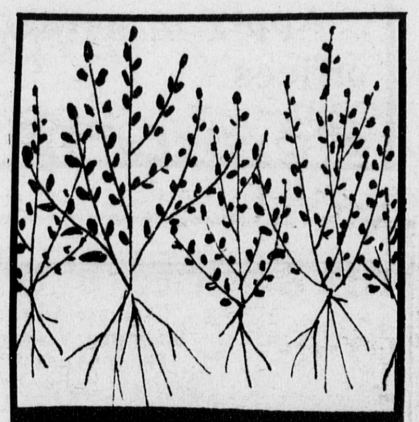
Cinema Series meeting

A meeting will be held March 21st at 8:30p.m. in Dana Auditorium (after the first showing of "KING OF HEARTS") to determine which films should be brought for next year's Cinema Series.

If you have any criticisms or suggestions, feel free to bring them up Please write down the title(s) of any desired film(s) on a sheet of paper so as to facilitate the coordination of all suggestions. If you are interested but can not attend the meeting, drop a note to Peter Olson, Box C2912.

Not to be missed: much acclaimed "KING OF HEARTS"

Thursday, March 21st 7:00 & 10:00; Sunday matinee at 2:00 p.m. Admission 75¢ (not on series). Discussion of film to be held over lunch on Friday, March 22, 12:00-1:00 pm., Seminar Room SDU C.



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S S E

Society of St. Edmund

intramurals

By DAVID MINOT

Last week in Intramural Basketball, in the "A" Division a two way tie for first place has developed between ASP I and DU I; both teams now have 10-1 records. DU I moved up in the standings by defeating Ind. V 48-45. DU demonstrated an extremely well balanced scoring attack with Gary Bleakley (12), Kevin Hundley (11), Charlie Jacobi (9), Calvin Johnson (9) and Chris Jacoby (8) accounting for all of DU's points. Jim Dunn accounted for the bulk of Ind. V's total by pouring in 26 points.

DU's cause received some help from third place Ind. I who handed ASP I its first loss of the season 49-44. Al Turner and Lenwood Cross had the hot hands for Ind. I as they scored 17 and 14 points respectively; most of these points came from outside shots. Charlie Jackson and Billy Maher lead Slug with 13 and 10 points respectively.

In the "B" Division, Ind. IV and Faculty-Staff are once again tied for first place with 10-1 records. Fac-Staff defeated Ind. IX 58-28, and Zeta Psi 49-41. Mr. Hindley continues to pace Fac-Staff's scoring as he dumped in 17 and 23 points respectively in these games.

Ind. IV defeated Chateau 29-25 and lost to KDR II, 31-29. In the game with Chateau, Ind. IV's Brian Lewis lead all scorers with thirteen points. Mark Mariner was high for Chateau with ten points. Against KDR II, Bruce Evans and Fred Zinober dropped in 12 and 9 points respectively to lead KDR II to an upset victory.

The 1974 Intramural Basketball Playoffs begin Thursday, March 21. All "A" Division teams and all "B" Division teams with a better than 500 record will be be played on Monday March 25; the semi-finals will be played on Tuesday, March 26; and the finals will be played on Wednesday, March 27. The playoffs will be single elimination, and teams will be seeded for the purpose of making up the draw.

Bowling

In Intramural Bowling, ASP continues to dominate the play with a 25-2 record. KDR II is second (21-6), and Zeta Psi II is third at 18-6. ASP still has the high team series (1342) and the high team game (700).

Turning to individaul bowlers, the top four high games have been bowled by Joe Gigante (219), Dave McCormick (214), John Garrett (210) and Bob Basco (209). The top four high series have been bowled by Joe Gigante (376), Phil Verre (373), Paul Tierny (366), and Peter Donnelly (360). Sam Jackman leads all bowlers with a high average of 157. Paul Tierny, Peter Donnelly, and John Garrett are all one pin behind at 156.

PLEASE NOTE:

Intramural Skiing has been cancelled.

Regular season Intramural Volleyball play will begin in three divisions either on March 10 or 11.

The Intramural Swim-meet will be held mid-week of the third or fourth week in April.

Intramural Softball entry blanks are now available in the field house lobby. They must be turned in no later than March 29. League play will begin on April 10th or 11th.

IM team tennis and team badminton entry forms will be available directly after April break.

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calculators...

continued from p. 3

in the Science Center. He added that if he had a large class, either exams would have to be of the take-home variety, or students would be allowed to use only slide-rules.

Mr. Schuh feels that if some students could use calculators, those who did not would be at a disadvantage. He mentioned that calculators save time when there is a great deal of math on an exam.

Regarding the use of calculators in his economics courses, Mr. Joseph Watters said, "It's never a problem." He allows students to use calculators in his classes, but said he would not if it were clear they provided an advantage.

Mr. Waters explained that in his statistics course, most of the tests were take-home, so everyone had access to a calculator. He said that on in-class tests, the calculations were simple. He mentioned that using a calculator would then "save only about 30 seconds," and that if the student used the calculator for everything, it would slow him down.

Nonetheless, Mr. Waters estimated that about one third of the students in his statistics class had calculators. He said pocket calculators are becoming inexpensive enough for anyone to afford one, and he suggested that in a few years they may be as common as typewriters.

Mr. David Smith (Economics) stated that students are permitted to use calculators in his courses, but there is so little math involved, and the math involved is so elementary, that they are no great aid. He stated he is in favor of anything that will help students "ungoof themselves."

Aid for Homework

All the professors seem to agree that using calculators for assignments is a definite aid. Mr. Gould said that the Physics department has calculators available, and the students are encouraged to use them for homework and laboratory calculations. He said he can now assign problems that would not have been possible for the students to do without the aid of calculators.

Mr. Cooney commented that the Physics department is planning to purchase another calculator, because "if we create a need for them, we should provide facilities to meet that need."

Mr. Waters stated that calculators are available to students for homework, and are very helpful as a time-saving device. He added that the Economics Department is planning to purchase one or two small calculators.

One student who owns a pocket calculator and has used it on Chemistry and Physics tests said, "I won't call it unfair, I'll say it's an advantage. It really isn't **that** important, but it is an advantage." He said there would be no reason to use a calculator if it gave no advantage.

The student stated that be believes he does better on tests than he would if he did not have a calculator. He explained that this was because having a calculator encourages him to go back and recheck problems, and "it encourages me to do the busy work I would normally hesitate to do."

He mentioned that the place the calculators are most useful is "out of the classroom," for laboratory work and homework.

However, a student who does not have a calculator stated, "No, it's not unfair," that some students use calculators. "They're cheap enough now that anyone who really wants one can have one."

A student in elementary physics who does not use a calculator said it is not unfair that some students have them. "I'm just as comfortable with a slide rule."

Mr. Carl Peabody, manager of the College Bookstore, said that calculators the store sells are "moving as well as we expected." He estimated that a dozen have been sold. The Store only started carrying calculators in the fall. He added that calculators have hit the market "like transistor radios," and there are predictions of tremendous sales increases.

Mr. Peabody said the Store now carries only one line of calculators, but would like to get "a good supply and a good choice." He commented that, due to the great demand, it is difficult to get the exact type of calculator one wants.

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